The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLII. LOUISVILLE, MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1871. NEW SERIES NO. 1,048.

FOREIGN.

How They Prevent Political Meetings in Ireland.

Fearful Riot Between the Police and the Mob.

Over One Hundred Injured Taken to the Hospitals.

But the Meeting is Suppressed.

ENGLAND.

Fearful Riot in Dublin—Over One Hundred Injured.

LONDON, August 6.—The authorities of Dublin have forbidden the holding of the public meeting called for the purpose of demanding the release of Irish political offenders.

DUBLIN, August 6—P. M.—In spite of the prohibition of the authorities, the friends of amnesty attempted to hold a meeting this afternoon in Phoenix Park. Mr. Smythe, member of Parliament, Mr. Sullivan, editor of the Nation, and Mr. John Sullivan Byrne, of the Irishman, entered the park with a large crowd. The police superintendent standing on the Wellington monument ordered Smythe and his followers to desist, when he was buried to the bottom of the monument and barbarously maltreated. A fearful riot ensued. The police charged upon the mob, and beat and kicked men, women and children indiscriminately. The fight lasted half an hour, when the police, having been reinforced, succeeded in dispersing the rioters. Smythe, Sullivan, and a man named Nolan were badly wounded. Over a hundred injured have been taken to the hospitals. The authorities are firm in their determination to prevent any meeting, and the leaders of the attempt to-day will be prosecuted.

Another Royal Visitor.

Prince Humbert, of Italy, is about to visit England.

Trouble in Algeria.

LONDON, August 6.—The evening Paris journals say the condition of affairs in Algeria is still critical. Some of the commanders there refuse to obey. The general commanding threatens to resign.

FRANCE.

English Valor and Humanity.

PARIS, August 6.—Gen. Vinoy, in a communication to the official journals, expresses, with much warmth, his gratitude for England's generosity during the late war. He names the battle fields in which the valor and humanity of England was equally conspicuous.

Caster, late Prefect of Marseilles, has committed suicide.

SPAIN.

The Assassins of Gen. Prim.

MADRID, Aug. 6.—Four newly discovered accomplices in the assassination of Marshal Prim have been summoned to trial. Among them is an aid de camp of the Duke of Montpensier. The Duke has been summoned as a witness.

CAMP MEETING.

Immense Crowds Assembled at Urbana, Ohio — Thousands Unable to Obtain Standing-room—Services Almost Continuous.

An Interesting Occasion.

URBANA, O., Aug. 6.—The National camp meeting grounds at this place were to-day crowded to their utmost capacity. The attendance is variously estimated at from fifteen to twenty thousand, chiefly from the immediate vicinity, within a radius of twenty-five miles, although there are thousands here from remote cities and towns, and numbers from adjoining States. There are also representatives from many distant points, including fifty-two-thirds of the States and Territories, the British provinces, and even the United Kingdom. The great canvas tabernacle is pretty full at the 5 o'clock morning prayer meeting. At the national love feast held at 8 o'clock it was crowded to overflowing, while thousands were unable to obtain even standing room, and at the 10 o'clock preaching services the congregation was as large as could be possibly accommodated. They filled both the tabernacle and the inclosed square of the camp ground.

At the hour for preaching Rev. John L. Inskip, of Baltimore, preached in the Church square from the Second Thessalonians, 3d chapter, 18th verse, and Rev. T. Vanander, of the Ohio Conference, preached in the tabernacle from Proverbs, 14th chapter, 9th verse. Services were also extemporized at several points throughout the ground. Crowds who could not obtain places at the main services were addressed by various speakers.

This afternoon there was preaching at the tabernacle by Rev. Mr. Knowles, of Atlanta, Ga., and in the church square by Rev. Wm. McDonald, of New York. In the evening Rev. L. R. Dunn, of New Jersey, preached to another immense congregation in church square.

With the prayer meetings held in the intervals, there has generally been an intermission in the services up to 10 p. m. There has been no disturbance whatever to-day, and not a man has been seen under the influence of liquor. The meeting will continue certainly till Thursday, and should indications warrant may possibly be extended beyond that time.

CINCINNATI.

Terrible Explosion of a Locomotive—Three Men Killed and Two Blown to Atoms.

CINCINNATI, August 6.—A switch locomotive on the Pan-handle road exploded near Mound Street Station, Ohio, this afternoon, instantly killing a man named O'Brien, the top of whose head was blown off, and injuring a workman named Burnett, who died in an hour. A third man, named FOX, was badly scalded, and probably will prove fatal. All were engaged cleaning the engine at the time of the explosion. The engine was blown to atoms, pieces being thrown six hundred yards. The engineer and fireman had just left, and were consequently saved. There were but sixty pounds of steam on when the former left his engine.

A "NEW DEPARTURE" RECRUIT.

The Standard, a Democratic new departure weekly, appeared to-day in Dayton, edited by John Sheridan.

CINCINNATI, August 6.—The friends of C. L. Vallandigham held a meeting in Dayton yesterday, and appointed a committee to report a plan for erecting a suitable monument to his memory.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

The Sunday laws came in for a full share of pulpit attention again to-day. Rev. Mr. Hatfield, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, said to-night that foreigners must understand that Americans will not be ruled by their dictation in matters of this kind. If they should persist in their efforts to destroy the institutions that made our country what it is, the ballot-box would be handy to meet them at the ballot-box as one man.

The Enquirer this morning says the Board of Aldermen will hardly acquiesce in the veto of the Board of Councilmen repealing these laws.

DEATH OF A GERMAN EDITOR.

Theo. F. Schmidt, late city editor of the Volksfreund, died last night, aged thirty-two.

WEST INDIES.

American Arms for Haytien Insurgents.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—A Port-au-Prince letter of the 13th ult. says: President Baez, of San Domingo, is distributing among the Haytien insurgent partisans of the late President Salnave, arms and munitions of war, received from New York, and the Haytien government, in retaliation, have ordered 5,000 troops to the frontier, with orders to make reprisals and shoot every one found under arms.

BAEZ AND CABRAL.

Baez in the recent engagement with Cabral at San Juan, took fourteen prisoners, all of whom he shot but four days after his defeat Cabral retook San Juan, and reinforced and supplied with arms will establish a provisional government in the south of the island, and at once commence more active operations against Baez.

Crops in Hayti all promise well.

A Forty-Barrel Oil Well in Terre Haute.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., August 6.—A company composed of twelve citizens have been boring for oil in this city for several months past. The first well was a failure. The second well struck oil last night at a depth of 1,098 feet. Tubing will be put in, and up-to-day a pump has been in operation. Although the water has not yet been exhausted, fifteen or twenty barrels of oil have already been pumped up, and it is the opinion of experienced oil men from Pennsylvania that this will prove to be at least a forty-barrel well. The oil is of the best quality, such as experts call lubricating oil.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

J. S. Goff, a painter of this city, made an attempt to commit suicide by taking strychnine this afternoon. He was promptly attended by physicians, and will probably recover.

SEVERE DROUGHT.

This region is suffering greatly from a severe and prolonged drought.

Factory and Warehouse Burned.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 6.—D. O. Salmon's extensive factory and warehouse were totally destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $40,000; insurance $30,000.

WASHINGTON.

A Yankee Lieutenant in the "Old City." Business—Ten Thousand Majority Against the Convention in North Carolina—Important Patent Office Decision, Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, August 6.—Hon. W. A. Pile arrived here to-day on his way to Venezuela, to which country he was appointed Minister. He will leave here as soon as he receives his final instructions from the State Department.

The Kuklux Committee adjourned yesterday until the 20th of September, when they will meet again in this city. The last witness examined was an officer of the Fifteenth United States Infantry from Mississippi, who brought with him a full suit of what he claimed was the Kuklux uniform, and which he swore was taken from the body of a man who was shot.

The Republican committee has information from thirty counties in North Carolina, and they claim the defeat of the convention by 10,000.

[To the Associated Press.]

DECISION FROM THE PATENT OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6.—The Commissioner of Patents yesterday decided that no party is entitled as of right to cover in a single patent more than one article of manufacture, unless the several improvements present and necessarily related to, or connected with, each other. In other words, as many applications must be filed as there are distinct features in the invention.

JUDGE HENRY D. BARRON,

Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, leaves Washington to-night for Wisconsin, to be absent several weeks.

ST. LOUIS.

Residence Burned—Narrow Escape.

ST. LOUIS, August 6.—The residence of Professor Foster, in Louisiana, Mo., together with a valuable library and chemical apparatus, was burned last Thursday night. Four of the Professor's children had to be lowered from an upper-story window to save their lives. The loss is about $10,000; insured for $4,000 in the Hartford, and $1,900 in the Phœnix—both of Hartford.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

A freight train on the Belleville and Southeastern Railroad ran over a horse forty-seven miles from here, about six o'clock last evening, and the engine and seventeen cars were thrown from the track and smashed. A wrecking train was sent from East St. Louis to the place of the accident, and whilst proceeding on over a hand-car having four men on it, one of whom was killed.

A NEW WESTERN RAILROAD.

John Collinson, of London, England; President Maxwell, of the Land Grant and Railway Company of New Mexico; S. W. Sears, of New York, and S. H. McMillen, of London, have just returned from a visit to the lands of the Maxwell Land Company. They report that, in company with John L. Reed, vice president of London, N. Y.; Macfarland, of New York, attorney of the company; L. Barsevan, of the company; L. Hupf, of Colorado, and Gen. W. J. Palmer and W. N. Byers, engineer, and a surveying party, under W. R. Morley, Chief Engineer of the Maxwell Company, left Denver, July 1, to select a route for a line from the Kansas Pacific road, through their lands, to some point south. They finally determined upon a line from the line, commencing at Kit Carson, on the Kansas Pacific road, running through the Cimmaron valley to El Paso, New Mexico. The road will be 300 miles long, of ordinary gauge, commenced immediately, and probably completed next year. The capital stock is ten millions, which will be furnished principally from abroad. Its name will be the United States Central Railway Company.

ELECTION FOR CHIEF OF THE CHEROKEE INDIANS.

The Republican has a special from Prairie City, Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, dated to-day. Considerable excitement is manifested here among the Indians over the political contest for Chief. Rodgers, &c. Col. W. P. Ross, nephew of John Ross, and Col. Downing, are opposing candidates. Both were officers in the Confederate army. The same gentlemen have been opposing candidates two years ago, when the Southern element of the nation, through its representative men, made a proposition to the candidates for a division of the offices among the respective officers in return for their support. This Colonel Ross was as large as could be possibly accommodated. They filled both the tabernacle and the inclosed square of the camp ground.

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KENTUCKY'S GRIEVANCE.

How a Grateful Country Recognizes Faithful Service.

[From the Washington Patriot.]

After much hesitation and trimming, the Secretary of the Treasury has decided against the claim of the State of Kentucky, for equipping and subsisting troops under the act of July, which is as follows:

An act to indemnify the States for expenses incurred in defending the United States.

Be it enacted, &c. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to the Governor of any State, or to his duly authorized agents, the costs, charges and expenses properly incurred by such State for enrolling, subsisting, clothing, supplying, arming, equipping, paying and transporting its troops employed in aiding to suppress the present insurrection against the United States, to be settled upon proper vouchers, to be audited and passed upon by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury.

Approved July 27, 1861.

When General Sherman determined upon his march to the sea, he informed the Governor of Kentucky of his plan of campaign, and requested him to withdraw twenty thousand troops he had in carrying it into effect, and advised him to call out ten thousand volunteers to guard the lines of communication and protect his rear. He enrolled four thousand men, and served under the terms of the foregoing act, who were commanded by Generals Burbridge, Wallace and Meredith, and various colonels commanding brigades, all in the service of the United States. The officers of the State were always under the authority of those in the Federal service. These troops rendered most valuable service, and General Sherman bears the strongest testimony on this point.

After long delays and difficulties this claim was recently urged, and the service regularly certified in due form by the Secretary of War. It was then audited, passed through all the accounting offices, and the warrant to draw the money was actually signed by the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, in the absence of Mr. Boutwell, on the 30th of June. The allowance was, therefore, legally completed, according to all the strict formalities of law and the Department. Mr. Boutwell returned to Washington, arrested the payment, and has now undertaken to reverse the whole proceeding by an arbitrary exercise of power, the practical effect of which, if sustained, would be to annul all the acts of the Acting Secretary of the Treasury during the term of his absence; for if he can thus, by obstinacy, caprice or resentment, intervene after the issue, summations and sign an act in one instance, he, of course, may in another.

This decision substantially declares that the Secretary of War and General Sherman have certified falsely, and that the Auditor and Comptrollers of the Treasury have approved an illegal account, and that the Acting Secretary signed a fraudulent warrant. There is no escape from these conclusions, and no technical quibbling will avail to prevent that distinct issue being raised. It is thus seen that Mr. Boutwell has assumed to override all the recognized authority and to usurp himself over the law and the immemorable practice of the Department.

During the progress of this case, serious obstacles were encountered at every step, and particularly on the last day, by the attempt of Mr. Boutwell's own office, even in the face of the Secretary, and even in the claims. They resorted to the most extraordinary subterfuges, set to work to conjure up objections from the files, which led to delay and embarrassment, and were at last presented to the Secretary, without his request, in order to stop this claim. The fact is notorious that an organization exists in the Treasury by which almost every claim is made the consequence is subjected to heavy toll. The names of these persons are known, and their relations with them are in our possession, and we indicated that this roguery shall be exposed.

The open opposition to the claim was also made by many of the Radical committee, and it is supposed that the influence was most effective in bringing about this astonishing decision. Kentucky, of her political position, and of her known hostility to this corrupt Administration, could not possibly be loyal to excite prejudice and to inveigh contexts for any of glaring injustice. What makes the decision more offensive is the fact that Indiana, Pennsylvania, Missouri, and Connecticut have received millions from the Treasury for less service, all adjudicated upon the same principles, and in the very last Congress Massachusetts obtained more than a million more interest upon a claim, which has been previously twice paid over, than Kentucky asks for the services of four thousand soldiers, who guarded Sherman's lines and had to contend all the perils of an exposed country. These are the plain facts of the case, and they carry their own comment.

FREIGHTS SOUTH.

The Threatened Resort of the Gulf State Merchants.

[From the Plantation.]

The great drawback to the Southern farmer in procuring implements and stock from the North, is the exorbitant freight charged by railroad and express companies. To give a few glowing but correct figures. Southern freights are fifty per cent. higher than Northern and Northwestern freights. The American and Journal publishes freights as follows: "The express charges on a pair of pigs from Parkersburg, Pennsylvania, to Chicago, 475 miles, are $6 50; to Omaha, $11 50." And we add, from Louisville, Kentucky, to Cave Spring, Georgia, 475 miles, the charge for a pair of pigs, and for a pair of ducks, $3. Now, see the difference in favor of the Northern farmer, they paying $11 50, for a pair of pigs from Pennsylvania to Nebraska, while we pay the same freight from Kentucky to Georgia; and why this difference in favor of Northern shippers; merely for the reason that the Northern people will not submit to such exactions. If the people of the South are used like sheep to be shorn of fleece, they will not the least complaining. Hence, what the North won't submit to, is placed on us "*who stand and crowding well!*" Is not this a positive discrimination against us, more important in its consequences and block would be brought into the country. Take the freights on plows, as another instance; plows that cost 50 at factory in Louisville, the freight on them to Rome is $5 50. Such enormous freights prohibition. There is but one remedy against such, and that is to establish manufactures in the South. Manufactures, that we are dependent on Northern manufacturers to come South and establish factories. What a field is open to them—the country desolate of even a plow factory, and with the constantly increasing for plows and other implements, corn, cotton, and wood abounding, merely awaiting the skill of the manufacturer to turn it immediately into the implements of all kinds, so greatly needed. And the improved plows; but still at the high rates of millions of dollars are paid to the North annually by the South for their most inferior implements. Such a state is sufficient to convince any manufacturer that the country is good. And a good suitable site could not be found than Rome, Ga., where iron, coal and hard wood can be furnished from its immediate mines and forest, and railroad facilities through the very heart of the South. The freights we pay, as before stated, should convince men of capital, who are acquainted with manufacturing business, how much we need factories in the South, and what an opening there is for it.

JOHN H. DENT.

COTTAGE HOME, GA., July, 1871.

Newcastle's War Record.

[Cincinnati Commercial Kentucky Letter.]

Newcastle has, by the way, a somewhat amusing and yet tragic bit of war history in its keeping. In September, 1862, Col. Roth, Morris (laureate of Free Masonry) was in charge of a militia force of home guards, during the rebel invasion of Kentucky, and on one day he ordered to be at Newcastle. The centre of the town is the Court House. From which four roads descend slightly toward the four points of the compass. At this centre Colonel Roth's company was drawn up in battle array, and a cannon was planted immediately in front of the hotel of the place, owned by Mrs. Harvey Buckley, since deceased; mother of Colonel Buckley, since deceased; mother of Colonel Buckley. Outside of town, westward, were a hundred of the Morgan horsemen advancing. Morris' men (re-inforced with a number of one of the Kentucky Union regiments, at home on furlough) were anxious to fight, and especially anxious to sweep the advancing rebels with the cannon. The gallant Morris in his dogs of war—told them to wait until he gave them orders to fire. They grew impatient, but he stood very firm. The citizens urged him, but he was unmoved. Mrs. Buckley, a mild old lady, at last came out herself, and asked him why he didn't let his men fire upon the rebels. "Why, madam," said the hero of the lyre and sword, "if I should fire this cannon here it would break every window in your house, and the Colonel may also grave orders to his soldiers to retire from their position, and they took their stand on another rise, a few rods eastward from the town, and, again drawing them up in order of battle, and planting the cannon there, prepared to avenge over to the rebels, who were, meanwhile, entering the town, to come across and fight them in their new position. The rebels sent back word that they wouldn't do it." Whereupon our Union hero, Morris, and his men caught a sudden panic, threw away their guns, left their cannon in the road, and took to flight. The rebels remained and set fire to a haystack in which there was an ambuscade, near the spot last occupied by the Union troops, which caused a telegram to go through the country that Newcastle was burnt to the ground. The rebels, we have said, entered Newcastle, but, as they were, nothing up to it, some of the Union citizens, concealed in buildings, fired upon them and killed several of the horsemen. This give the rebels the impression that they were entrapped and would shut down in like manner, so, did all the firing. Mr. Buckley was wounded and also one man I had. I assure you behind a coffin which I did not see if he looked. By this time Mr. Buckley came up, and he saw him Smith," and said to them, "Boys, there is nothing wrong." I then said to them to stop my horse, as I intended to make the 3:45 train, but Mr. Buckley and Buckley who stood by the door of Officer Talbott, who was in the 3:45 train, but he and not Buckley who stood by the door of body in an empty coffin, said that there was no coffin, and that there was a man in it. I did not offer, nor the lid taken off of the coffin; there was no red flannel sticking out of the side of the coffin, and I saw the one at the head of the horse let go and drove on. Lieut. Doyle was not in the depot, nor any one else; but they followed me and herd wood can be furnished from its immediate neighborhood and from the mines through the very heart of the South. The freights we pay, as before stated, should convince men of capital, who are acquainted with manufacturing business, how much we need factories in the South, and what an opening there is for it.

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JOHN H. DENT.

COTTAGE HOME, GA., July, 1871.

Louisville Horses.

The following premiums of the Harrodsburg fair were taken by the stable of Messrs. Jenkins, Taylor & Williams, of this city:

Horses for general utility mare, four years old and over; first premium awarded to brown mare by Jenkins; 12 entries.

Sweepstakes—Utility horses, mare of any age; awarded to brown mare by Jenkins; 10 entries.

Finest and best gelding or gelding for harness, speed and style combined; first premium, $100, to Jay Bird Davenport; 3 entries.

Best roadster—Mare or gelding, in harness, speed and durability combined; first premium to Seven Dick; 9 entries. Extra ring.

Finest pair of horses, regardless of sex, color or ownership; first premium to Brown Dick, $40; second premium to Williams, of Louisville. Contested for very hard.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

Comparative Vote of 1868 and 1871.

The following table shows the comparative vote for President and Governor in 1868. To it will be added as fast as received the vote to be cast to-day, making altogether a valuable and interesting document:

Counties.	1868. Governor. Seymour.	1868. President. Grant.	1868. President. Seymour.	1871. Governor. Leslie.	1871. Governor. Harlan.
Adair	1900	1600	686	961	
Anderson	669	39	649	971	
Ballard	745	58	908	118	
Barren	1460	65	1940	1091	
Bath	1073	117	1495	890	
Boone	1079	382	1026	497	
Bourbon	1325	130	1508	1254	
Boyd	1209	104	1379	184	
Boyle	854	288	543	1356	
Bracken	1447	139	1819	507	
Breathitt	847		1160	1068	
Breckinridge		1445	1178	1160	
Bullitt	468	128	979	45	
Butler	670	340	1070	300	
Caldwell	1254	74	1402	905	
Calloway	1224	96	1021	300	
Campbell	3093	1060	1804	1791	
Carroll	777	98	994	904	
Carter		37	984	1	
Casey	539	121	461	1067	
Christian	1503	1718	1026	1254	
Clark	1021	111	1075	1202	
Clay	487	517	445	681	
Clinton	313	134	466	155	
Crittenden	1048	118	1066	1255	
Cumberland	500	44	595	108	
Daviess	3623	60	3415	2191	
Edmonson	401	3	641	1	
Estill	1		1	1	
Fayette	2749	688	2641	1	
Fleming	1743	1016	1757	1	
Floyd	1732	1778	1	1	
Franklin	1197	1	1	1	
Fulton	1405	468	1202	1	
Gallatin	849	1	1	1	
Garrard	1	1	1	1	
Grant	1	1	1	1	
Graves	1	1	1	1	
Grayson	1	1	1	1	
Green	1	1	1	1	
Greenup	1	1	1	1	
Hancock	1	1	1	1	
Hardin	1	1	1	1	
Harlan	1	1	1	1	
Harrison	1	1	1	1	
Hart	1	1	1	1	
Henderson	1	1	1	1	
Henry	1	1	1	1	
Hickman	1	1	1	1	
Hopkins	1	1	1	1	
Jackson	1	1	1	1	
Jefferson	1	1	1	1	
Jessamine	1	1	1	1	
Johnson	1	1	1	1	
Josh Bell	1	1	1	1	
Kenton	1	1	1	1	
Knox	1	1	1	1	
Larue	1	1	1	1	
Laurel	1	1	1	1	
Lawrence	1	1	1	1	
Letcher	1	1	1	1	
Lewis	1	1	1	1	
Lincoln	1	1	1	1	
Livingston	1	1	1	1	
Logan	1	1	1	1	
Lyon	1	1	1	1	
Madison	1	1	1	1	
Magoffin	1	1	1	1	
Marion	1	1	1	1	
Marshall	1	1	1	1	
Mason	1	1	1	1	
McCracken	1	1	1	1	
McLean	1	1	1	1	
Meade	1	1	1	1	
Menifee	1	1	1	1	
Mercer	1	1	1	1	
Metcalfe	1	1	1	1	
Monroe	1	1	1	1	
Montgomery	1	1	1	1	
Morgan	1	1	1	1	
Muhlenberg	1	1	1	1	
Nelson	1	1	1	1	
Nicholas	1	1	1	1	
Ohio	1	1	1	1	
Oldham	1	1	1	1	
Owen	1	1	1	1	
Owsley	1	1	1	1	
Pendleton	1	1	1	1	
Perry	1	1	1	1	
Pike	1	1	1	1	
Powell	1	1	1	1	
Pulaski	1	1	1	1	
Robertson	1	1	1	1	
Rockcastle	1	1	1	1	
Rowan	1	1	1	1	
Russell	1	1	1	1	
Scott	1	1	1	1	
Shelby	1	1	1	1	
Simpson	1	1	1	1	
Spencer	1	1	1	1	
Taylor	1	1	1	1	
Todd	1	1	1	1	
Trigg	1	1	1	1	
Trimble	1	1	1	1	
Union	1	1	1	1	
Warren	1	1	1	1	
Washington	1	1	1	1	
Wayne	1	1	1	1	
Webster	1	1	1	1	
Whitley	1	1	1	1	
Wolfe	1	1	1	1	
Total	114412	5784	115839	39566	

"BODY-SNATCHING" AND "GRAVE-ROBBING."

Card from Mr. G. W. Smith.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

LOUISVILLE, August 6, 1871.

The notices of what transpired on Eighth street on Saturday morning are headed *Body-Snatching, Grave Robbers Captured, etc.* We write this notice for fear that some person might think that we had been guilty of these crimes, when the truth of the matter is, there was nothing sensational nor arrest of grave-robbers nor one else, but I was simply stopped by the police, some of whom I am glad to say, are there in the lawful duty. The facts of the case are as follows: Saturday morning, about five minutes before 4 o'clock, we came to the corner of Seventh and Jefferson streets, and the gentleman in charge of the hearse turned

COURIER-JOURNAL

LOUISVILLE.

MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 7, '71.

Democratic State Ticket.

Governor—PRESTON H. LESLIE, of Boyle.
Lieut. Governor—JOSEPH C. CARUTHERS, of Fayette.
Attorney Gen.—JAMES BODMAN, of Franklin.
Aud. Public Accounts—HOWARD SMITH, of Owen.
Treasurer—JOHN A. STATS, of Franklin.
Sup. P. In.—Rev. WM. H. HENDERSON, Fayette.
Register Land Office—J. ALEXANDER GRANT.

City and County Ticket.

State Senator, 29th Dist.—E. D. STANDIFORD.
State Senator, 30th District—A. T. POPE.
State Senator, 37th District—E. J. WEBB.
Rep., 1st District—M. WOODS FERGUSON.
Rep., 2d District—J. P. SACKSTEDER.
Rep., 3d District—E. F. WAIDE.
Rep., 4th Dis., 6th ward—J. GRETHRIE COKE.
Rep., 5th District—J. M. WRIGHT.
Rep., 6th District—S. CARPENTER.
Rep., 7th District—R. B. CASSILY.
Rep., 8th District—G. W. ANDERSON.
Rep., Jefferson County—E. POLK JOHNSON.

Election Monday, August 7, 1871.

☞ *For Advertising Rates and Terms of Subscription, see last column of this page.*

Notice to Candidates.

All communications recommending candidates for office will be charged for. Matter of this description is of a purely private and business character, relating to the interests of individuals and not coming under the head of news. There is scarcely a mail that does not bring us a quantity sufficient to fill the whole issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL, and discriminations being at once distasteful and invidious, we are compelled to put the matter upon a strictly commercial footing.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Ashland has been designated by the Postoffice Department as a money-order office.

A wild boy seen in the woods in Gohen district, Warren county, is the excitement in those parts. He has thus far successfully eluded those in search of him.

The Bowling Green Democrat says that the tobacco crop in that county, although short, is looking remarkably well, and promises a fine yield, if there be a sufficiency of rain.

Our Kentucky exchanges are mainly filled with matters pertinent to the election, and frantic appeals by their editors for their "sorry asses" to go to the polls to-day and save the country.

The frame residence of Mr. Vivian Crosthwait, about 12 miles from Bowling Green, crop harvested, burned Wednesday last. The fire was discovered by the family were at dinner. Loss, $3,000.

A Mr. Curry, of Clark county, was murdered on Thursday last by four negroes as he was returning home from Winchester. He had with him a considerable sum of money, for which it is believed he was killed.

Capt. Wm. Clarke, of Graves county, candidate for the State Senate, and the misfortune last week to lose a little daughter of five years. She was sick only twelve hours, and while Capt. C. was absent on his canvass.

Trains are now regularly running from Maysville to the Ohio river, within twelve miles of Carlisle, and as track-laying is progressing rapidly, in a few weeks more the cars will make trips to Carlisle. The entire road to Paris will be completed this fall.

The unfortunate controversy between the employes and the officers of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, at Bowling Green, has been adjusted upon terms satisfactory to all parties concerned, and everything is moving unsuccessfully and prosperously.

It was the large livery stable of Jerome Sparks, at Hendersonville, that was destroyed by fire on Thursday evening last. It caught from a negro smoking a pipe. Loss $2,000, and no insurance. Only for the hard work of the citizens that the Baptist Church, near the stable, was saved. It was on fire several times.

Harry Johnson, the negro arrested at Frankfort for an outrage on the person of a white lady, was committed to jail, without bail, to await his trial before the Circuit Court, his counsel waiving an examination. Such is the excitement in the community, that it has been deemed necessary by the authorities to guard the jail with soldiers.

A Deputy United States Marshal, with four soldiers, made a number of arrests on Thursday night of persons living in Jessamine, near the border of Fayette, on suspicion of belonging to the Kuklux organization. Among those arrested were two Carrolls, John Davis, and four or five others. They were placed under bonds to appear before the United States Court in Louisville in September.

The Lexington Observer and Reporter says: "It is authoritatively announced that General Breckinridge has withdrawn his proposition to the counties of Boyle and Carter for subscriptions to the capital stock of the Big Sandy road. He expresses the opinion that the plan for the early completion of the road will fail, unless the good people of those counties come forward sympathetically with a handsome subscription. Gen. B. is now in Charleston, W. Va."

The Carrollton Democrat, of Saturday, says: "The spirited case of Col. Wm. Nash and others vs. Wesley Dean, W. C. Whitaker and others, which has been in litigation, in the Carroll Circuit Court and Court of Appeals, for eleven years, and the costs of which amounted to about $2,000, has finally been decided in favor of the defendants, and the money will be distributed, Thursday, by the Master Commissioner of the Carroll Circuit Court, to Col. Whitaker. Whitaker left, hurriedly, for Louisville, that evening, with some eight thousand dollars in his pocket, his share of the plunder."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Late rains in Texas have greatly improved the prospect of the crops in Texas.

The Columbus (Georgia) Sun gives a bad account of burned cotton crops in that region.

R. K. Hartley, Esq., a prominent member of the Galveston bar, died on the 27th ult.

Captain Brain, of Confederate navy fame, lectured in Galveston on the evening of the 30th inst.

The cotton worm is reported in Caddy and Franklin parishes, Louisiana, but there is doubt as to whether it is the really dangerous species.

The Liberty (Texas) Observer says, that in Liberty county alone there are now ripe upon the vines grapes enough to make wine for the State of Texas.

There is great rejoicing in South Carolina at the prospect of the Conservatives, in Charleston, in electing their Mayor and a majority of the Council.

It is estimated that within the past hundred days not less than one million dollars in gold has been expended in Texas west of the Colorado, for beeves, stock cattle and horses.

Three negro children were burned to death a few nights ago in McDonough, Henry county, Georgia. The mother went to church, the house took fire, and everything in it was consumed, children included.

The Griffin Middle Georgian says: "The cotton crop is being injured rapidly five per cent. within the last week by the drought. Corn is being burnt up as rapidly as we have ever known any drought to be injured."

A terrible hail and wind storm passed over a portion of Rockingham county, Va., a few days ago. Fences and trees were blown down by the wind and birds, turkeys, chickens, shoats and rabbits were killed by the hail.

The boll worm has made its appearance near Crystal Springs, Miss. There has been a good deal of rain and bad weather for the season throughout the State, and in Central Mississippi the crops are by no means promising.

Five human skeletons were lately found hanging on the limb of a tree, near the line of Hunt and Hopkins counties, Texas. It is supposed that the remains are those of five horse thieves captured and hung by a pursuing mob in May last.

John A. Moore, an old and respected citizen of Selma, Alabama, and at one time Marshal of the city, was killed by the cars on last week, near Weaver's wood-yard, in a dying condition. It is supposed he was drunk, and fell from the mule he was riding or a kick from it.

Between fleas and mosquitoes the people who sleep at night in Memphis are having a lively time. An army of fleas beneath the bar, and the cohorts of mosquitoes without, please the unfortunate seeker after repose in no enviable situation. There is no escape between the Scylla and Charybdis of insect life.

The Ouachita (La.) Telegraph of the 29th says: "It is generally conceded that the Ouachita valley will not make a full supply of corn; but, if the season is favorable throughout August, will make a tolerable cotton crop. More corn will be made than at first expected, the late rains having helped the early and late planting. We are still needing some rain."

An "old colored sister" of Atlanta, Ga., thus accounted for the recent destructive storm in that city: "I can jes tell you what is de reason for all this hail and wind and rain what de good Lord has poured out upon us poor sinners—it all comes of that ice merchant what the white folks hab started in dis town. It's agin nater—making of freezin-cold ice here in de month of July, and de good Lord is punishin us fur tryin to be smarter dan He is. He don't make ice in de summer time, and when poor sinful man gets to goin agin de Lord, den He's sure to punish 'em wid storms of hail and rain and wind and tarnyin fevers—bless de Lord!"

The Knoxville (Tenn.) Press and Herald says: "In an experience running back to the completion of the railroad to this city we have never known a time (except during the war) when East Tennessee had so few commodities to dispose of. What little surplus harvest has developed the fact that there is scarcely enough of really good grain for seed for another crop, whilst in many neighborhoods they have not a bushel of really sound grain. The oat crop is not turning out anything like what was expected. The growing corn looked well until the past two weeks, but is now suffering for rain. Unless the weather changes the upland crop will be cut short. Bacon has proved a disaster to all those who put their confidence in it."

The Savannah papers of Wednesday contain accounts of the riotous and insubordinate conduct of parties of negroes, who prevented the trip of the steamer San Antonio, carrying the United States mail, from Savannah to Jacksonville, last week. The captain took on a party of one hundred and fifty negroes at Brunswick to go to Fernandina, but they became disorderly, drew weapons and compelled the officers to take the steamer back to Brunswick, where the negroes disembarked. The steamer then proceeded, but one of the colored crew then became mutinous, and the captain had to tie him. When the steamer arrived at Darien, a mob of negroes collected to release the tied man. They took possession of the steamer, cut the lines and returned to Savannah. Application has been made to the Federal authorities at Savannah for assistance to enable the steamer to fulfil her mail contract.

About twenty miles from the Healing Springs, Va., in the Alleghany Mountains, there lives a most remarkable woman. Her name is Morrison, but she is known all through the country as Miss Jemmie Burkee. She is about sixty years of age, has her hair bobbed like a man's, wears a man's hat and rides a horse astride. Hunting is her means of livelihood, and she kills deer, bear and other game with the skill of forty years' experience. Not long since she wounded a deer, but before coming up with it another hunter—a man—had gotten to it and commenced carving it up. The old lady expostulated with no avail, and finally drew a lead on him with her rifle to enforce her "rights;" the fellow jumped behind a tree, but left his heel exposed, at which vulnerable spot the old lady fired and hit. She got her deer. She has nine or ten children, and is said to treat all travelers hospitably who stop at her cabin.

Speaking of the captured flags at Washington, the correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says: "Hanging on the walls of this room are three flags captured from the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts regiment. It is not known how many more flags this regiment lost, but it is certain it lost three, which was unlucky or something else. But it shows that this regiment was at least on three occasions very near the rebels." We remember that it was very near the rebels two or three times, and that it would have been much nearer if it hadn't been for its infernally long legs.

Despite the slander of envious tongues, the city of Duluth still keeps step to the music of progress. It has a paper, started about a month ago, called the Duluth Daily Herald. The Herald is small, but then, you know, all things are small until they grow large. In order to show that his paper is winning fame, the editor says: "Our paper is attracting considerable attention abroad, at least we judge so from the large number of letters we receive from business men in various parts of the country. Recently three of these came to hand in one day." *There* in one day! And yet there are men who say that Duluth is a fraud!

Of FELIX R. BRUNOT, of Pittsburgh, whom the President has appointed to succeed the dishonest PARKER as chief of the Indian Bureau, the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, one of the truthful of the Radical journals, says: "Mr. BRUNOT has eminent ability, perfect probity and intimate familiarity with the work upon which he will enter. * * * * Mr. BRUNOT's wealth and his high personal character will make it impossible for the Indian ring to use him as an instrument, as, according to report, it used General PARKER. The agents of the ring will not dare even to approach Mr. BRUNOT, and we may now hope, very reasonably that, with a pure man in the Indian office and honest men in the board, the powerful and dangerous organization which has defrauded the Government for so many years is at last checkmated, and made utterly worthless as a machine for perpetrating gigantic frauds." Let us hope that this is all true of Mr. BRUNOT, and that for once GRANT has made a creditable appointment.

The Texas railroad of JOHN C. FREMONT, MARSHALL O. ROBERTS and company doesn't seem to be getting along quite as well as its friends could wish. It is said, in fact, that, owing to the controlling interest Mr. SCOTT, of the Pennsylvania Central, has secured in one of the sections of the road, its affairs are just now at a stand-still. The New York Globe tells us that FREMONT and ROBERTS declare they will not build the road for SCOTT to control, and that, although ROBERTS has invested something like a million of dollars in the road, he prefers to lose it all rather than go on with the enterprise under present circumstances. The Globe says further: "A stormy meeting was held in this city last week in relation to the matter, but no conclusion was reached. Meanwhile numbers of the members of the Texas Legislature are in town, anxious to get certain moneys promised them if they would pass certain railroad bills. Some of the men claim fifteen thousand dollars each in gold, while others claim eight thousand. The whole amount due the Texas Legislature, according to certain bonds executed and deposited in a certain bank in this city, is not far from three hundred thousand dollars! If this money is not forthcoming the Texans threaten to go home and repeal the bill at the coming September session of the Legislature." All this may or may not be true. For the sake of the interests of the South we we hope it is not.

When the green-eyed monster plants his envenomed fangs in the vitals of a West Tennessee youth, it is second best for the whole neighborhood to look out for squalls. Some days ago there was a densely-attended wedding not very far from Jackson, in that end of the State. Among the very few who were not present on the occasion was a young man who was known to be desperately in love with the bride, and whose heart and hand she had "rejected with scorn." In the midst of the marriage ceremony the house was suddenly shaken to its very foundations by something resembling a mixture of earthquakes and discharges of artillery. The rejected lover, in order to be revenged, had piled up a number of shells under the smoke-house and touched them off with a train of powder. The scene which followed the explosion is said to have beggared description. The smoke-house, with its several thousand pounds of bacon, was hurled high into the air and scattered to the four winds of heaven. The bride fainted in the arms of her adored one, the rest of the calico screamed, the men swore, and for some little time the wildest consternation prevailed. Meanwhile the young man, with his soul steeped in the sweets of revenge, took to his heels and has never been seen since. Young ladies of West Tennessee who are about to marry should have their rejected lovers bound over to keep out from under the smoke-house with their shells.

The Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON has a singularly clear and correct idea of the character and force of his successor in the Presidential chair, the Hon. ULYSSES S. GRANT. This opinion of his we have already given, in a letter from the correspondent of the New York Tribune; but fearing that it may have escaped the notice of here and there an appreciative reader, we reproduce it here:

"GRANT," said Mr. JOHNSON, "is wanting in integrity, wanting in intelligence, and wanting in the will to promote the good of the country. The little fellow is selfish and avaricious beyond bounds. His cupidity knows no limit. He is no statesman and no soldier. He never displayed any generalship. He marched at the head—no, not at the head, but in the rear—of an immense column of men that would have accomplished the same results if he had been in the moon. GRANT was a mere unimportant incident. He never showed a spark of genius. What inspiring remark did he ever make that cheered his soldiers and helped to win a victory? When did he ever put himself in danger, like NAPOLEON at the bridge of Lodi, to give courage to his troops? He never showed a single trait of generalship. He had no sympathy with his men; he never visited the hospitals or showed any feeling for the suffering wounded. He was utterly remorseless. He was no leader. He had no plans and no strategy. I repeat that, for any good he did in putting down the rebellion, he might as well have been in the moon." Mr. JOHNSON said he had no doubt that GRANT would be renominated. GRANT wanted the nomination for the purpose of making more money, and he had the power to compel the Republican party to his will.

Examine carefully the history of GRANT from his defeat at Belmont to his last cocktail at Long Branch, and, if you are a man of honesty and candor, you will confess that this picture of him, painted by an artist who knows him well, is as accurate a likeness as it is possible to make. GRANT is a fraud, and we shall no longer attempt to conceal the fact.

A sensation is more to the press of New York than to the press of any other city in the world. A single murder will run the newspapers there for six months. The Rogers murder and the Nathan murder each kept them going for quite that length of time; and when the first anniversary of the Nathan murder came around the other day, some of them repeated to us the whole history of the affair again, from beginning to end. The 12th of July riot would have lasted them a whole year, had it not been crowded into the background by the new and terrible "horror," the explosion of the ferryboat Westfield. When that turned up the riot was forgotten, and since then we have had nothing but the explosion. The papers there are all crammed full of it. They have already given us enough about it to make a volume as large as the Congressional Globe, and they are seemingly just spitting in their hands to begin. This way of running things into the ground ought to be stopped. It would do very well for the papers of the Arabian Desert, where news is so scarce that they are forced to make a big thing out of every trifle that turns up; but there is no necessity for it in New York, where every day furnishes abundant material for a good paper. When the World or the Herald or the Tribune has devoted its columns for four or five days to a sensation of whatever character, it ought then to drop it and talk about something else awhile. Of course when a murder takes place, these people abroad like to read ten or fifteen columns about it daily for a few days; but after that the affair ceases to particularly interest anybody but the murdered man, the man who murdered him and their respective friends.

The Election To-day.

Every Democrat in Kentucky knows that it is his imperative duty to go to the polls to-day, and, believing that the deep interest he must feel in the success of his party and the welfare of the State will prompt him to do so, we have not thought it necessary to urge him constantly to a discharge of that duty. From the commencement of the canvass we have devoted from day to day a large space in our columns to the arguments of the Democratic candidates delivered throughout the State, and if there is one reader of the COURIER-JOURNAL who is now ignorant of the opinions and of the measures advocated by those candidates it is his own fault.

The election to-day is one of the utmost importance. Its result will tell for years upon the destiny of Kentucky, and will have its influence in a greater or less degree upon the interests of a number of other States. It will influence to a considerable extent the result of the elections which are soon to be held in those States. The Democracy of Kentucky cannot afford to lose anything in this contest. The Democracy of other States cannot afford for us to lose anything. In helping ourselves to-day we shall help them, and through our own success and theirs we shall aid the National Democracy in the great contest of 1872. This, then, is not a mere struggle on our part to retain the control of the State government; it is an effort to place ourselves and our friends elsewhere at the front for the all-important race of the coming year. We must stand firmly and steadily to our guns now that we may go into that fight with the prestige of another victory.

The Republican party do not hope for success to-day, but they have left no stone unturned to give their defeat as much as possible the semblance of success in order that it may inspire their ranks with hope and courage in future contests and afford moral aid and comfort to the weak and wavering of their party elsewhere. If they succeed in affecting a material reduction in the Democratic majority, they will feel themselves amply compensated, for the time being, for all the labor and money they have expended during the canvass. Let us see to it that they do not win that compensation.

The people of Louisville are particularly concerned in the result of this election. They have vast commercial interests at stake. Measures will be brought before the next Legislature that will, in a very great degree, involve the future growth and prosperity of the city, and these measures must not be left to the control of men who are ready to league themselves with her enemies at home and abroad. The prosperity of Louisville is the prosperity of her every citizen, rich or poor, and he need not be reminded that he can best promote that prosperity by doing all in his power to secure the election of the men whom the Democratic party have named as fittest to represent them. These men are all good and true—we all know who and what they are—and we cannot afford to have one of them defeated.

Then let us all go early to the polls—let us stay there late—and do all we can for the Commonwealth of Kentucky and the city of Louisville, whose welfare and prosperity for long years to come will hinge upon the result of the work we do to-day.

The Outlook in Europe.

The political horizon of Europe presents at present but few points of prominent interest to the outside world. Such a calm prevails everywhere as generally ensues before or after the storm. To-day, when the fearful struggle which lacerated the heart of the old world during the by-gone years has come to an end, the bulletins of bloody battles lost and won have given place to the more peaceable accounts of the general efforts to wipe out, as far as possible, the marks of devastation left by the war, and we see signs of apathy and the need of rest both in the conquerors and the vanquished.

Germany, which only about a year ago ventured upon a war whose issue was at that time deemed most uncertain, by dint of her overwhelming victory now has an undisputed right to claim the first rank among the powers of Europe. Having hurled imperial France from her throne of European supremacy, she is the undoubted arbiter of Europe. But this victory was purchased at a fearful cost, and it will take years to heal the wounds which even the vanquished inflicted on the victors. Her government is now busily engaged in considering the claims of those who have sustained material injury by the war, and is particularly solicitous to remove the traces of the struggle from the newly-acquired provinces, and to gain the good will of the inhabitants of those districts, and the result of the municipal elections in Alsace and Lorraine shows that it is more successful than was anticipated. But, while the German Government tries to hide the pernicious effects of the war, it uses every means in its power to keep up the warlike spirit of the people, by innumerable martial displays and triumphal entries, which, while they are extremely gratifying to the pride of the Germans, serve to keep awake the gratitude of the Germans for the Government which enabled them to celebrate such triumphs, and the hatred for the French which was of such eminent benefit for the realization of the schemes of Prince BISMARCK. That the wily minister means a policy of peace for the very next future is most probable. The immense effort of the preceding twelve months was so great that even the German colossus could not very well afford to engage in a new quarrel right away, while its strength is nevertheless appalling enough to keep off all aggressors. Besides, the Chancellor requires a certain time to regulate all the affairs of the newly-formed empire and to get things into such a shape that they will work smoothly.

Far different is the situation in France. The terrific disasters of the late war and the terrible episode of the Paris Commune seem to have discouraged the irrepressible French to such a degree that they are filled with utter apathy. The participation in the elections has been very sparse, and we see but little of the spirit of opposition manifested which in other times so strongly characterized the French, particularly when France was under a republican form of government. All parties seem to be content with the present state of affairs, and to have adopted a temporizing policy, so that the chances of a continuance of the present Thiers Government, a sort of compromise between all parties, are very good, unless, indeed, the rather ultramontane manner in which the French National Assembly treats the Roman question should bring about a rupture. Meanwhile the government has all hands full in its efforts to raise France somewhat out of the "slough of despond" into which it has been hurled by the fortune of war. The economics which it had been hoped would be effected in the budget have been found to be impracticable, and the country will have to be taxed to the utmost to furnish means to meet the immense demands on the treasury. Besides these financial difficulties, the government is busy in disposing of the vast mass of Communist prisoners, whose trials are about to take place speedily. These trials will both, from the immense number of the defendants as well as from the standing of some of the latter, create a profound sensation in Europe, and great efforts are being made by the radical democrats of France to ameliorate the fate of those that will be convicted. The German army of occupation, although visibly decreased, still occupies the same territory that it held at the conclusion of the peace, and the frequent bloody quarrels between the German soldiers and the French, which are reported, show conclusively how dreadfully obnoxious their presence is to the people. Meanwhile THIERS is busily engaged in increasing the efficiency of the army, and good judges report that the French army is now in a better state than before the war. The Prussian military system is to be introduced in France, although many fears are expressed that the ardent and inflammable character of the French people will make this measure a very dangerous one. The French Government evidently means to be better prepared for any arising contingencies than the one so fatal to NAPOLEON III.

While the two great adversaries of last year are thus trying to heal their sores, and prepare for new conflicts, the English Government is gradually cutting out the old cancers that have been festering in the political system of the country. The annulment of the purchase system in the army is doubtless the boldest move of the Gladstone cabinet, done as it was in the face of the opposition of that rotten old nuisance, the House of Lords. It is a measure of very doubtful constitutionality, but of such conformity with the spirit of progress that the vast majority of the English people applaud it. Bold as the measure is, it is nevertheless comparatively safe, as the ministry is sure of a majority in the lower house, and can rely on its support.

Russia, after having broken the iksome shackles which confined its action in the Black Sea, is now comparatively inactive in Europe, although the everlasting hob-nobbing with Imperial WILLIAM, of Germany, at the German watering-places, presages probably some sinister plan for the future. But in Asia the Russian arms are being pushed forward steadily, and the Northern Anaconda is gradually encircling the English power in India, and it cannot evidently be long before the two powers meet side to side in that country. The Russians are already pushing into Afghanistan, the last bulwark of British Hindostan, and a year or two may suffice to remove even this last obstacle of Russia.

The Austrian empire is too busy with the great internal struggle between the contending and hostile races that compose its population to take any considerable part in the general affairs of Europe. The progress of a social and religious revolution is now attracting the general attention of its inhabitants and that of the adjoining provinces of Germany, and its influence on the people will probably be far greater than that produced by a political revolution. We mean the great anti-infallibility movement in the bosom of the Catholic church, which is gradually assuming greater importance, and threatens to complete the work of LUTHER and separate the great body of the German Catholics forever from the Roman church. The fact that the most thoroughly Catholic University of Germany (Munich) has elected the great leader of the anti-infallibility movement, Prof. VON DOELLINGER, *Rector Magnificus* or President, by an immense majority, shows what progress this party is making.

Italy, having become united Italy for the first time since many centuries is happy in the possession of the Eternal City, as her capital; but, like a man who suddenly coming into possession of a large fortune can hardly realize the idea, and is fearful of losing it again, is most cautious in taking hold of her prize, and looks around anxiously to see whether any other power shows an inclination to answer the cries of distress of the furious Holy See and aid in recapturing Rome. The only power by whom such a course might be adopted is France, and the ultramontane speeches of the conservative Catholic members in the French National Assembly have naturally created a good deal of alarm in Italy. Nevertheless it is not probable that France will interfere, if she indeed had the power, and so the Italians will remain quietly in possession of Rome. Nor is it very likely that PIUS IX. will leave that city and establish the headquarters of Catholicism in another country. Too many ties and reminiscences attach the Supreme Pontiff to Rome that he should feel much inclination to leave. Where would he find such churches as St. Peter's and Maria Maggiore, such palaces as the Vatican and Lateran? Where would he find more rights than he enjoys at Rome? What country would be inclined to dismember itself in order to establish such a hierarchical State in its midst as it took Italy so long to get rid of? All these things make a removal of papacy from Rome most improbable, particularly as such a removal might furnish a welcome pretext for secession to some of the more ambitious dignitaries of the Church, who might claim that only the Bishop of Rome had the right to claim authority over them.

The young King of Spain seems to have erected his throne on a volcano, which threatens to engulf him and his monarchy at every moment. This distracted country is more harassed by party feuds than ever, and from all appearances a revolution is most imminent. He changes his cabinets as often as a Mexican President, and is making enemies every day. This is evidently not the age for the creation of new dynasties. Prince CHARLES, of Roumania, another of these new-fangled monarchs, although of not quite so recent a date, is no luckier than the unfortunate AMADEUS, of Spain, and looks forward to a speedy dethronement.

The other minor powers of Europe present but little of interest. The Sultan is again quarreling with the Viceroy of Egypt, but it amounts to little. Holland, Switzerland and Denmark are gradually preparing for their eventual fate—absorption in the holy German Empire, but at present a short grace has been given to them. They are quiet, and will fall into the net of the great German spider when their time has come.

☞ Inquisitive people everywhere are wanting to know who this man FRAZER is whom GRANT has appointed to represent the United States in the Anglo-American Convention at Geneva under the Joint High Treaty. But in vain. He seems to possess in a pre-eminent degree that attribute of statesmanship which GRANT uniformly makes the chief test of qualification for office—obscurity. Even Webster Unabridged makes no mention of him.

☞ The New York Sun asks: "Are we to have more boiler explosions?" Certainly you are, if you want them. If the condition of the ferryboat boilers around there is what it is said to be, we can see no reason why you should n't have just as many more explosions as you know what to do with.

☞ The New York Globe says: "No one can long hesitate in declaring that the cause of the sad catastrophe at the Staten Island Ferry was low water." We were under the impression that the true cause was hot water.

☞ President GRANT did not want his son to adopt the military profession. He was afraid the young man would learn enough about it after a while to know that his father is no general.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure.

Wintersmith's Worm Candy.

Wintersmith's Buchu.

Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and gitillagin.

For sale by J. W. Seaton & Co., Druggists, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

☞ Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure is meeting with extraordinary success. It never fails when properly taken to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague. For sale by all druggists.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Reasons for Attending the Lebanon (Tenn.) Law School.

1st. Because the names of its Professors, Caruthers and Green, are stamped on the jurisprudence of the country.

2d. Because it teaches only such law as is useful to a practitioner in every State.

3d. Because, by the reduction of the course from 15 to 10 months, several hundred dollars are saved in expenses.

4th. Because a young man cannot mingle in the cultivated and highly moral society of Lebanon without moral impressions.

5th. Because its Moot Court gives a young man a familiarity with the practice before courts and juries. au7 Mo,Fri&Mo.

Have You Never Heard of It?

Then inquire at once at your grocer's for Dooley's Chemical Yeast Baking Powder, the only strictly pure and harmless baking powder in market from which good, sweet, palatable biscuits, rolls, cakes or pastry can be made uniformly with the same success. This article has been steadily increasing in demand and public favor, and stands to-day the most reliable baking powder in use. Ask your grocer for Dooley's Yeast Powder, and your testimony to its practical worth will be added to thousands of others. au7 eod3

DUTCHER'S
Lightning Fly Killer!
DUTCHER'S
DEAD SHOT FOR BED BUGS!

The most powerful exterminator ever known. Now is the time to use them and sleep in peace. au1 eod6

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all. au5 d&wly

Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy—sure cure.

The Prettiest Woman

In New York society last winter was a rough-skinned, freckled-faced lady in Dayton, O., but one year ago. She used Hagan's Magnolia Balm upon her face and hands with such persistency that her complexion became her greatest attraction. It will do the same for any one. It will obliterate sallowness, moth-patches, sing-marks, sunburn, &c., give a marble-like complexion, and perpetuate the bloom of youth for years. What the Magnolia Balm is to the complexion, Lyon's Celebrated Kathairon is to the hair. It not only beautifies the hair but stimulates its growth and prevents it from falling out or turning gray. All druggists keep these articles. jy16-eod&wlm

MEETINGS.

Edgar Gold and Silver Mining Co.

THERE will be a meeting of the stockholders of the E. G. and S. M. Co. to-day, August 7th, at 2:30 P. M., at Kennedy's coal office.

F. B. JONES, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW LAW BOOKS.

NOW READY.

THE UNITED STATES DIGEST

VOL. XXVIII.

(Annual for 1868.)

Containing a Digest of Decisions of the Courts of Common Law, Equity and Admiralty in the United States and in England. By B. F. BURNHAM, of the Boston Bar. Royal 8vo. Sheep. $6 50.

ENGLISH CHANCERY REPORTS.

DE GEX, MACNAGHTEN & GORDON'S.

Reports of cases heard and determined by the Lord Chancellor and the Court of Appeal in Chancery. Edited, with Notes and References to American Law, and subsequent English Decisions, by HON. J. C. PERKINS. Vol. I. 1851-52. 8vo. Sheep. $5.

Cooley's Constitutional Limitations.

NEW EDITION.

A Treatise on the Constitutional Limitations which rest upon the Legislative Power of the States of the American Union. Second edition, with considerable additions, giving the results of the recent cases. By Hon. THOMAS M. COOLEY, of the Supreme Court of Michigan. 837 pp. 8vo. Sheep. $7 50.

JUST PUBLISHED BY

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,

110 Washington street, Boston.

au7 d2

AUGUST ELECTION.

For the Legislature.

We are requested to announce P. M. JONES as the citizens' candidate for the Legislature from the Tenth ward. au5 d3

JOHN STEEL is the workingmen's candidate for the Legislature in the Eighth District, comprising the Eleventh and Twelfth wards. au2 to7

Capt. A. JESSEL is the workingmen's independent candidate for the Legislature from the Fourth district and Sixth ward. jy28 dtc

B. K. CASSILLY is the Democratic candidate for the Legislature in the Seventh district, Tenth ward. jy21 dtc

E. D. STANDIFORD is the Democratic candidate for Senator in the Thirty-fifth Senatorial district, composed of the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh wards. jy6 dtc

We are requested to announce WM. TARLTON as a candidate for Representative in the State Legislature from Oldham county, subject to the decision of the Democratic convention to be held at Lagrange on the 17th of July, 1871. jn24 dtc

FINANCIAL.

$100,000

Bonds of Haywood County, Tenn.,

FOR SALE BY THE

Merchants' Bank of Kentucky.

THESE Bonds were issued in payment of subscription by the county to the stock of the Holly Springs, Brownsville, and Ohio Railroad Company, by authority of an act of the Legislature, after submission to a vote of the county. Their validity has been established by proceedings carried through the courts for that purpose. The value of real and personal estate in the county, as shown by the C. S. contract, turns for 1870, is $17,184,118.

The county has no other debt, and is not likely to create any other for railroad purposes.

A levy of tax has already been made sufficient to pay the first year's interest and retire five per cent. of the whole issue. The bonds have twenty years to run, bear interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, and are offered at a price which makes them yield over ten per cent. per annum.

J. H. LINDENBERGER, Cashier.

jy26 eod6&d3aw6

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HAVING ample means for advances, a business experience of twenty years, and, confining himself strictly to a commission business, will devote everything on his own account, respectfully solicits consignments of Cotton, Flour, Corn, Rice, etc. Shipments to Europe, if desired, at their option, have their consignments sold either in Charleston or New York, thus having the advantage of two markets without extra commission.

References—Bishop W. M. Wightman, S. C.; Rev. T. O. Summers, D. D., Tenn.; Col. Wm. Johnson, Charlotte, N. C.; Hon. Jno. P. King, Augusta, Ga.; Messrs. Williams, Birnie & Co., New York.; Messrs. G. W. Williams & Co., Charleston, S. C. jy14 deod3m

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my10 deod3m&wlm ALEX. HUNTER, Sec'y.

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For in and out-door use. Any one having use of the hands can propel and guide one. Having no use of the hands, any child of five years can push a grown person about. Invalids' carriages to order. Patent Seats carrying Chairs. State your case and send stamp for circular.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

Biliousness and Indigestion.

These two complaints are more general at this season of the year than at almost any other. They are closely akin; for biliousness always involves an impaired indigestion, and indigestion is necessarily an accompaniment of a disordered or torpid liver. Happy the man or woman who can boast of a stomach that has never felt the horrors of dyspepsia, and to whom that great secretive agent, the liver, has never given pain or trouble. Not one in a thousand can lay claim to entire immunity from irregularity in these organs. How, then, shall they be regulated? Not by powerful cathartics, alternative with ordinary stimulants but by some medicinal invigorant, like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which combine in due proportion the tonic and alterative principle. Wherever there is a church, a schoolhouse and a general store, this famous medicine may be procured. No village merchant finds it prudent to be without it, for it is inquired for every day by every class. The worthless man buys it because it increases his capacity for toil, and is followed by no reaction. The effect of the salubrious roots, herbs, etc., of which it is composed, diffused through his system by the pure stimulant which forms the basis of the Bitters, is most healthful and invigorating. The scholar, the merchant, and, in fact, all men whose minds or bodies, or both, are in constant activity, will derive benefit from its use. To persons of sedentary habits it supplies, in some measure, that activity in the circulation which is obtained by physical exercise, and is the best known remedy for constipation.

Ask for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and do not be coaxed into purchasing any of the imitations and frauds sometimes offered in its stead. au7 eod3&w1

CONSUMPTION,
Its Cure and Its Preventive.

BY J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

MANY a human being has passed away, for whose death there was no other reason than the neglect of known and indisputably proven remedies for its cure. Those near and dear to family and friends are sleeping the dreamless slumber into which, had they calmly adopted DR. JOSEPH H. SCHENCK'S medicines in time, they might still be living, and available themselves of his wonderful effective medicines, they would not have fallen.

Dr. Schenck has proved in his own case that wherever sufficient vitality remains, that vitality, by his medicines and his directions for their use, is quickened into healthful vigor.

In this statement there is nothing presumptuous. To the faith of the invalid it is based on representation that is not a thousand times substantiated by living and visible works. The theory of the cure by Dr. Schenck's medicines is as simple as it is unfailing. Its philosophy requires no argument. It is self-assuring, self-convincing.

The Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the first two weapons with which the citadel of the malady is assailed. Two-thirds of the cases of consumption originate in dyspepsia and a functionally disordered liver. Should blood-spitting, the bronchial tubes "sympathise" with the stomach, they respond to the healthful action of the liver. Here, then, comes the culminating result, and the setting in, with all its distressing symptoms, of CONSUMPTION.

The Mandrake Pills are composed of one of nature's noblest gifts—the Podophillum Peltatum. They possess the full, active, purifying and searching properties of calomel, but, unlike calomel, they

Leave no Sting Behind.

They never cause a weakening. The vitiated and mucous deposits in the bowels and in the alimentary canal are ejected, and the whole system is roused up. It arouses from its torpidity. The stomach acts responsively and healthfully, and begins to feel that he is getting, at last, **A Supply of Good Blood.**

The Seaweed Tonic, in conjunction with the Pills, gives nutritive and digestive power to the food. Chylification is now progressing without its previous torturing. Digestion becomes painless, and the patient is seen to be at last, free from the pain, flatulence, no exacerbation of the stomach. An appetite sets in.

Now comes the greatest Blood-Purifier ever yet given by an indulgent father to suffering man. Schenck's Pulmonic Sirup. It acts to perform its functions and to hasten and complete the cure. It enters at once upon its work. Nature cannot be resisted. Its healing power reaches the impaired and diseased portions of the lungs. In the form of gatherings it prepares them for expectoration, and lo! in a very short time the malady is vanquished, the rotten throne that it occupied is removed and made pure, and the once pat

COURIER-JOURNAL

MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 7, '71.

LITERARY.

I.

Packwick Papers.

D. Appleton & Co. publish a cheap edition of this favorite book in a style which, so far as the outside of the volume is concerned, is very neat and attractive. The double columns and fine print of the inside make it by no means desirable, except on account of the price. John P. Morton & Co. have it.

II.

Latin Grammar for Beginners.

Prof. Waddell, of the University of Georgia, has condensed the principles of Latin Grammar into seventy-five pages, and Harper & Brothers have published it in a thin duodecimo volume. When compression is carried so far, our advice is that it be carried a trifle farther, till the whole thing can be put in a nut-shell and then thrown away. The Professor thinks he has given enough grammar for the purposes of the lower classes in our colleges. That of course depends—but there are many statements, especially in the rules of syntax that appear in this book, that will need various and great modifications before they can be either accurate or intelligible. We advise its careful consideration before it is adopted as a text-book. John P. Morton & Co. have it for sale.

III.

Tyndall on Light and Electricity.

—Prof. Tyndall prepared with much care a series of notes upon his nine lectures on light and his seven lectures on electricity, for the benefit of those who heard these lectures delivered. They sum up, briefly and clearly, the leading facts and principles of these sciences, and must prove of great value to teachers and students. In reprinting them in this country, Messrs. Appleton & Co. have done good service to the cause of education, and their labors will certainly be appreciated. The advantage of repetition and recapitulation need not be dwelt upon for every intelligent student and earnest teacher knows their importance. Prof. Tyndall, in this volume, has clearly and sharply stated the fundamental principles of electrical and optical science, and no one familiar with him as a writer will need any words of ours to vouch for the thorough work done in this book. It may be obtained at John P. Morton & Co.'s bookstore.

IV.

Elements of Geology.

Sir Charles Lyell has been rewriting his "Elements of Geology," and has made a particular effort to treat his subject in a manner that would meet the requirements of those who are entirely ignorant of the science. This aim of the author has so changed the character of the former work that he has called his new book the Students' Elements of Geology. There is no royal road to the acquisition of any science; and no one need expect to master geology without hard thought and close application. The power of genius may to a certain extent smooth the way, and the glow of enthusiasm that an earnest master brings to the work may enliven the road, but the bulk of the labor must be done by the pupil himself, or no real progress can be expected. The book before us is an able treatise, solid and thorough; it is not to be mastered by a cursory reading, and one who buys it in the expectation of a treat upon scientific superficialities will be disappointed. The books of "popular" science are of a treacherous character; and, so far as they fail to stimulate to deeper investigation, do but little good. The book before us does not belong to this class by any means. In its perusal, while careful reflection will surely benefit its readers. It is fully illustrated by over six hundred wood cuts, and we heartily commend it to all who sincerely desire to acquire a solid foundation upon which to build up a substantial knowledge of geology. Harper & Brothers issue the American reprint, and John P. Morton & Co. have it for sale.

V.

Fragments of Science.

Prof. Tyndall dedicates to his friends in the United States his recent book of detached lectures, essays and reviews, to which he has given the name "Fragments of Science for Unscientific People." We will hardly admit the implication, obviously unintended, that we are an unscientific people; but we are glad of his appreciation of our friendship toward him, and of the admiration for him that we obtain in common with the whole world of civilized and intelligent men. Probably the writings of no other purely scientific man are wider read or more favorably received than his. He has given a fresh impetus to physical investigations everywhere, while his simple style, remarkably free from technicalities, makes his works delightful even to those who have never received a scientific education. The volume before us contains, among other interesting papers, the author's celebrated lectures on Radiation, on Dust and Disease, and on the Scientific Use of the Imagination. The thoughts he presents on Prayer and Natural Law, and upon Miracles and Special Providences, will be read with interest by all who desire to know how spiritual and mental emotions impress a mind so positively material in its methods and actions as that of Mr. Tyndall. While his assertions and conclusions upon these topics may be widely different from those held by most other religious persons, it should be borne in mind that he speaks out his honest convictions without the least desire to cause offense and irritation. And his sincerity of purpose, and the integrity and faithfulness of his life, should save him from the denunciation of bigotry and intolerance. The book is published by D. Appleton & Co., and for sale in this city by F. A. Crump & Co., who keep a full supply of Appletons' publications.

VI.

Reminiscences of Fifty Years.

This book of Mark Boyd has been reprinted from the London edition by D. Appleton & Co., and contains many anecdotes of eminent persons whose acquaintance the garrulous author enjoyed. In its perusal one is led on from story to story in the hope of finding something worth reading; and occasionally a not very exacting reader will find his trouble repaid. There is much weak twaddle and pointless anecdote that might have been left out were the size of the volume of no consequence. But the author seems to have remembered and recorded everything, and, of course, has not always been unlucky. One of his best reminiscences is of Sir William Stewart, whose gallantry during the Peninsular War was so distinguished. While the gray-haired old chief was at Mr. Boyd's house, in Ireland, the county paper announced that the 93d Highlanders would march through the town during the following week. This brave regiment had formed a part of the General's division in the Peninsula. The old hero's eyes sufficed with tears as he heard the news, and he said: "I tell you, Boyd, I shall give the men a dinner each day as the regiment passes through." "And I," said the author's father, "shall give the officers a dinner each day to meet their old chief." At the first one of these, the General, in response to a toast alluding to his own success, said: "My success was owing to the support I had from such men as my gallant friend opposite. He it was whom I placed on that now historic rock in the pass of the Pyrenees in charge of one hundred and twenty-five Highland soldiers with orders to hold the pass at every hazard. The result of that brave defense now stands recorded in our military details of the Peninsular war. But only twenty-five of the one hundred and twenty-five descended from the rock, and that officer in command is now your guest." It may well be believed that Major Campbell, the officer alluded to, who was as modest as he was brave, would have preferred to be again defending the mountain pass than replying to such a compliment from such a source. But the "silent eloquence of his empty sleeve," for he had lost an arm at the defense, said more than words, and a torrent of applause overwhelmed his incoherent efforts to speak. Now and then a brilliant repartee enlivens the dreary pages. One of the best of these illustrates Sydney Smith's assertion, that it required a surgical operation to get a joke into a Scotchman's head. During a debate in the House of Commons a member had made some humorous allusions to Scotland; as the speaker finished, an agreed member rose and exclaimed: "Sir, I beg to inform the honorable member, in reply to the most illiberal remarks with which he has closed his speech, that I am proud of having been born a Scotchman and brought up a Presbyterian." To this testy speech his opponent said: "Mr. Speaker, all I have to say is, that I consider the honorable member very thankful for extremely small mercies." It is very possible that a diligent and patient reader might find in this book stories equally good, or even better than those we have given. If any one wishes to try it the book is for sale by John P. Morton & Co.

VII.

Hours of Exercise in the Alps.

This is one of the most interesting books of travel and adventure we have met with for a long time. The same clearness of description and accuracy of statement that characterize Prof. Tyndall's scientific works, and make their perusal a delight, render this account of Alpine exploration interesting and exciting beyond measure. We have been at a loss to understand the reasons that induce so many Englishmen to yearly risk their lives, and those of their guides, in the fruitless efforts to climb mountain peaks that have been generally held to be inaccessible. But after reading this story of imminent, deadly peril, of cool, patient warying with the mightiest forces, of splitting the active human brain with eye, foot, hand, every muscle of the body, quick to do its bidding, against the monstrous power of the icy mountain, with its treacherous crevasses, and dreadful avalanches, one cannot fail to catch the enthusiasm of the daring explorer and feel a desire thrill through him to brave such dangers also for the sake of the victory. And, though I wish to pentour certain scientific experiments, and to notice various meteorological phenomena peculiar to the upper Alps, influenced Prof. Tyndall to take these perilous excursions, yet he confesses that "through the whole century and the latter part of the preceding and former part of the succeeding one," the latest report circulated by London correspondents in reference to the Prince of Wales is that he is enamored of the Prussian military system; that he considers the condition of the army unsatisfactory, and were it not that he deems himself tongue-tied by his position he would gladly advocate much more sweeping changes than any which have yet been proposed.

The British Government gives Queen Victoria £385,000 a year; the Duchess of Cambridge, widow of the Queen's cousin, £8,000; the Princess Augusta, daughter of the same cousin, £2,000; the Duke of Cambridge, son of the same, £18,000; the Princess Teck, another daughter of the same, £5,000; the Princess Alice, £6,000; the Princess Louise, £6,000; the Princess Helena, £6,000; the Prince of Wales, £40,000; Prince Alfred, £15,000; total, £484,000, or nearly $2,500,000 a year.

A new weekly paper has appeared in Paris. It is called Le Salut. It is entirely devoted to the policy of the Chief of the Executive Power, and advocates leaving to time and experience the task of setting up naturally and without collision the dreaded question of the ultimate form of government in France. It violently attacks Bonapartism, and states that Imperial agents are carrying on in the departments a system of agitation with the object of rendering the financial measures of the Government unpopular. Le Salut vigorously opposes the system of free trade, and declares that the treaty of 1860 has been one of the most injurious of the acts of the Cæsarean regime.

On Saturday, a Prussian, and not the first one, appeared before one of our special tribunals (says a Paris Journal) claiming the benefit of the new law on rents. It appears that this barefaced reprobate made no attempt to disguise his nationality, but with a horrible German accent explained to the jury that he had been summoned to join the army of his country, and had thus been unable to derive any benefits from his lodgings in Paris. "And the five milliards?" shouted several voices in court. In vain the poor Prussian cried, that he had nothing to do with me. He was told him to go and ask his government for his share of the war indemnity, and the Uhlan left the court in the midst of a concert of hisses and groans.

Lord Brougham once said that reverence for loyalty was a prominent trait in British character. A recent number of the London Times illustrates this in its foreign telegrams. In discussing the Darnley case, the Times declares that His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh had arrived there; that from Munich told them that the King of Bavaria had returned to the Castle of Berg; that from Baden let them know that the Crown Prince of Germany had gone to Ems; that from the Hague noted the marriage of the Princess Hendrika to the Prince of Wied; that from Paris had a few words to say about the Orleans Princes; while that from New York chronicled the arrival of a German steamer and the price of gold and five-twenties.

A report on steam boiler legislation made to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at its meeting last year, by some of the ablest practical men of science in England, such as Sir William Fairbairn and Sir Joseph Whitworth, states that for every explosion due to the boiler-maker in neglecting the water supply, &c., six are due to the boiler-maker or boiler-owner from making or using bad boilers. This comparison expresses their conviction that explosions are not accidental, but that they are preventerious, but that they arise from the simplest causes, and may be prevented by the exercise of common knowledge and common care. Boilers, as a general thing, burst simply from weakness. Competent inspection is adequate to detect the weakness of the boiler in time to prevent explosion, whether that weakness arise from malconstruction or defective condition.

Baron James de Rothschild, during the Communist period in Paris, was one morning seated in his cabinet, when two fellows from the faubourgs, armed to the teeth, entered and asked to be shown in to citizen Rothschild. "Gentlemen," said he, "what do you want?" "Well, this is what we have got to say: You have millions of money, and the people want bread; so you must share, or if not"— "Share? Very well. How many are you in France?" "Perhaps thirty millions." "And how much money do you suppose I have?" "Say a hundred and fifty millions." "Well, then, among thirty millions that makes five francs a head. You are two. Here are ten francs for you, and now we are quits." The men were so confounded by the argument, and by the rapidity with which the whole incident occurred, that they took the money and departed.

Prince Bismarck is the hero of the following anecdote: "The value of a good cigar," said Bismarck, as he produced his cigar-case, "is best understood when it is the last you possess and there is no chance of getting another. At Konliggratz I had only one cigar left in my pocket, which I carefully guarded during the whole battle as a miser does his treasure. I did not feel justified in using it. I painted in glowing colors in my mind the happy hour when I should enjoy it after the victory. But I had miscalculated my chances." "And what was the cause of your mischances?" "A poor dragoon. He lay helpless, with both arms crushed, murmuring for something to refresh him. I felt in my pockets and found I had only gold, and that would be of no use to him. But, say—I had still my treasured cigar! I lighted this for him, and placed it between his teeth. You should have seen the poor fellow's grateful smile! I never enjoyed a cigar so much as that one I did not smoke."

THE HARRODSBURG FAIR.

Great Success—Splendid Show with the Premiums—Fashionable Hop, &c.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

Harrodsburg, Ky., Aug. 4, 1871.

The third annual agricultural and stock fair of Harrodsburg closed this evening, after a meeting of four days' duration, entirely satisfactory to the officers and stockholders, as well as to the thousands of visitors who witnessed the exhibition daily. The extreme warm weather was not objectionable enough to keep anybody away, and the crowd, which was very large on the first day, increased every day until this evening, when there was scarcely standing room to be found anywhere within or near the amphitheater. Every ring shown to-day was watched with intense interest, and the decisions of the judges, all of whom were selected on the ground, gave universal satisfaction. The premium list was liberal, and all over ten dollars were paid in currency, and the majority of the largest premiums were taken by Louisville stock, exhibited by Jenkins, Williams & Hall. Good did prevailed throughout the fair, we believe that not even a single case of "drunk and disorderly conduct" was reported to the officers. It is enough to say of the music, that it was made by Henry Saxton's celebrated cornet band, of Lexington, Kentucky. Amongst the notable persons present to-day were Mr. H. M. McCarty, one of the trustees of the Kentucky Library Company, who we hope will be well enough pleased with Harrodsburg to favor us with frequent visits; also Col. Thomas, of the Paris Citizen; Mr. Bence, of the Danville Advocate; and politicians of various degrees of prominence.

The all-absorbing topic amongst the young people to-day was the hop at Chenoweth Hall last night, which proved to be, as was anticipated, a brilliant success, for it could not have been anything else with such managers as the agreeable and popular Mr. C. D. Thompson, and that polite and accomplished favorite of the ladies, Mr. R. Turner or Lotham, and our handsome friend, Mr. Howard Bowman, of the Internal Revenue Department, at Lexington, at the head of the list.

The hall, which is capable of accommodating about twelve sets at one time, was tolerably well filled, but not enough to be crowded. At about ten o'clock, Saxton struck up one of his favorite quadrilles, and in an instant the dance had begun in earnest. Frankfort and Louisville were well represented, and in almost every set, and, though Louisville will bear off the palm in a contest for the most graceful dancer, yet Mercer will not yield to any county or city in the State when the question of beauty comes up.

Amongst a number of others whose names I could not learn, was that pretty little belle, Miss Sallie L., of Louisville, whose graceful dancing attracted the attention of most every one, and also Miss Mattie B., of Louisville, who looked dressed in white tarletan, sprinkled with gold, and over-skirt of scarlet silk, and the handsome Bowman, whom she is visiting here. The Misses James, of Frankfort; Miss Tibbets, of Lexington and Miss Kate R., of Danville, all elegantly and tastefully dressed and deserve far more praise and higher compliments than my supply of appropriate adjectives will allow. Miss Mary R., Miss Sallie D., and Miss Mary H., of Mercer, were conspicuous amongst the throng for their beauty, grace and will, and Mercer fully sustained her well-deserved reputation for being the home of some of the prettiest women of which Kentucky can boast. Miss Jean D., of Mercer, dressed in white and relieved trimmed with black velvet, looked "exquisitely superb," as her handsome friend from Lexington was pleased to observe, and deserved all the nice things he begged us to say about her; but we must not be partial, and being totally unable to approach anything like justice in attempting to give a description of the grandest hop that ever came off in Harrodsburg, we will leave the matter in the hands of others who were present and who are far better able to bestow the merit it deserves, and return to the fair.

Mr. Allen again has our thanks for furnishing us with the following complete list of awards for the third and fourth days:

THIRD DAY.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

Best jack, three years old and over—D. L. Wilson, Anderson county, premium.

Best jack, two years old and under three—W. W. Goddard, Mercer county, premium.

Best jack, one year old and under two—W. G. Broyles, Boyle county, premium.

Best jennet, three years old and over—Grimalkin, Mercer county, premium.

Best jennet, two years old and over—W. L. Caldwell, Boyle county, premium.

Best jennet, one year old and under two—A. B. Bonta, Mercer county, premium.

SWEEPSTAKES.

Best jack, any age—W. W. Goddard, Mercer county, premium.

Best jennet, any age—W. L. Caldwell, Boyle county, premium.

HORSES FOR SADDLE PURPOSES.

Best saddle stallion, four years old and over—Pat. Doland, Fayette county, premium.

Best saddle stallion, three years old and under four—Jacob Funk, Boyle county, premium.

Best saddle stallion, two years old and under three—Thos. Grundy, Washington county, premium.

Best saddle stallion, one year old and under two—Jas. Vanarsdall, Mercer county, premium.

Best saddle stallion, under one year—C. Chilton, Woodford county, premium.

Best saddle mare, four years old and over—Jenkins, Williams & Hall, Louisville, premium.

Best saddle mare, three years old and under four—W. Brewer, Boyle county, premium.

Best saddle mare, two years old and under three—Levi Hubble, Lincoln county, premium.

Best saddle mare, one year old and under two—W. E. Cleiland, Mercer county, premium.

Best saddle mare, under one year—J. W. Powell, Mercer county, premium.

SWEEPSTAKE.

Best stallion, any age—Pat. Doland, Fayette county, premium.

Best mare, any age—Cicero Price, Garrard county, premium.

Special Premium by W. W. Goddard.

Best colt of Sumpter Denmark's get—Ambrose Smith, Mercer county, premium.

FANCY HARNESS HORSES.

Finest and best gelding, in harness, four years old and over—Jenkins, Williams & Hall, Louisville, premium.

Finest and best gelding, in harness, three and under four—William Campbell, Mercer county, premium.

Finest and best gelding, in harness, two and under three—Smith Myers, Anderson county, premium.

Best mare, in harness, four years old and over—A. C. Pasmore, Mercer county, premium.

Finest and best pair of match carriage horses —Jas. Gay, Fayette county, premium.

Finest and best pair of match carriage mares —Muir & Hayden, Lexington, premium.

Best colt, filly or gelding, $100 in currency—Muir & Hayden, Lexington, premium.

EQUESTRIAN RING.

Lewis Williams, Louisville, premium.

IZARD.

County Fairs.

The following is believed to be a correct list of county fairs yet to be held, this season, in this State:

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Jessamine county, Nicholasville, August 8.
Henry county, Eminence, August 22.
Scott county, Georgetown, August 22.
Montgomery county, Mt. Sterling, August 22.
Henry county, near Eminence, August 29.
Clark county, Winchester, August 29.
Marion county, Lebanon, August 29.
Shelby county, Shelbyville, August 29.
Simpson county, Franklin, September 5.
Pulaski county, Somerset, September 5.
Nelson county, Bardstown, September 5.
Carroll county, Carrollton, September 5.
Bourbon county, Paris, September 12.
Harrison county, Cynthiana, September 12.
Jefferson county, Louisville, September 12.
Salvisa stock fair, Salvisa, September 15.
Warren county, Bowling Green, September 19.
Boyd county, Ashland, September 19.
Bracken county, Germantown, September 19.
North Kentucky, Florence, September 19.
Boyle county, Danville, September 19.
Fayette county, Lexington, September 20.
Washington county, Springfield, September 26.
Hart county, Munfordville, September 26.
Fulton county, Hickman, September 26.
Henderson county, Henderson, September 28.
Owen county, New Liberty, October 3.
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Muhlenburg county, Greenville, October 10.
McCracken county, Paducah, October 11.

Number of Horses in the United States.

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Arkansas	199,600	N. Hampshire	45,101
California	300,611	New Jersey	85,460
Connecticut	90,130	New York	703,130
Delaware	25,160	North Carolina	169,308
Florida	18,470	Ohio	1,330,000
Georgia	198,300	Oregon	40,000
Illinois	1,340,320	Pennsylvania	902,300
Indiana	880,840	Rhode Island	9,130
Iowa	590,560	South Carolina	98,125
Kansas	85,301	Tennessee	360,975
Kentucky	390,811	Texas	600,250
Louisiana	98,330	Vermont	71,840
Maine	71,110	Virginia	430,960
Maryland	96,112	Wisconsin	549,988
Massachusetts	49,450	Nevada and Territories	1,000,000
Michigan	391,340		
Minnesota	45,760	Total	11,081,676
Mississippi	117,870		

FOURTH DAY.

MULES.

Best horse mule, two years old and over—Sam. McDowell, Boyle county, premium.

Best horse mule, one year and under two—Winter Brewer, Mercer county, premium.

Best horse mule, under one year—Mrs. Mollie Graham, Mercer county, premium.

Best mare mule, two years old and over—Peter Gentry, Boyle county, premium.

Best mare mule, one year old and under two—W. Q. West, Boyle county, premium.

Best mare mule, under one year—Flora McCarty, Jessamine county, premium.

Five best colts, any jack's get—Wm. Stigall, Boyle county, premium.

Best pair mules in harness—Peter Gentry, Boyle county, premium.

SWEEPSTAKE.

Finest mule of any age, or sex—Peter Gentry, Boyle county, premium.

Best mule colt of Robin Ray's get; premium by D. G. Swan—Winter Brewer, Mercer county, premium.

Best mare and mule colt—George Vanarsdall, Mercer county, premium.

Best mare and colt—J. H. Vanarsdall, Mercer county, premium.

Best five colts of any horse's get—Abe Bonta, Mercer county, premium.

FANCY SADDLE HORSES.

Best saddle gelding, four years old and over—Wm. Brewer, Boyle county, premium.

Best saddle gelding, three and under four—G. W. Caldwell, Boyle county, premium.

Best saddle gelding, two and under three—F. K. Cunningham, Mercer county, premium.

Best saddle mare, four years old and over—Thos. Garrard county, premium.

Best mare or gelding for saddle and harness combined—G. W. Darlay, premium.

Best walking horse or mare—K. W. Darnaby, Fayette county, premium.

HORSES FOR GENERAL PURPOSES—SPECIAL PREMIUM BY D. B. BOWMAN.

Best colt of Abdallah Pilot's get—W. H. Gentry, Boyle county, premium.

Best filly, four years old and over—Muir & Hayden, Lexington, premium.

Best stallion, three years old and under four—Muir & Hayden, Lexington, premium.

Best stallion, two years old and under three—Wm. Cloyd, Jefferson county, premium.

Best stallion, one year old and under two—Geo. Burnett, Harrard county, premium.

Best stallion, under one year—Thomas Robertson, Lincoln county, premium.

Best mare, four years old and over—F. Spencer, Clarke county, premium.

Best mare, three years old and under four—Cicero Price, Garrard county, premium.

Best mare, two years old and under three—Smith Myers, Anderson county, premium.

Best mare, under two years old and under one year—Jno. Hamilton, Mercer county, premium.

SWEEPSTAKE.

Best harness stallion any age—Muir & Hayden, Lexington, premium.

Best harness mare any age—J. F. Spencer, Clarke county, premium.

THOROUGHBRED HORSES.

Best stallion any age—E. W. Powell, Madison county, premium.

Best mare any age—W. W. Goddard, Mercer county, premium.

Best brood and harness mare combined—Howard Bowman, Lexington, premium.

Best colt, filly or gelding, $100 in currency—Muir & Hayden, Lexington, premium.

EQUESTRIAN RING.

Lewis Williams, Louisville, premium.

IZARD.

Number of Cattle in the United States.

State.	Number of Cattle.	State.	Number of Cattle.
Alabama	1,100,000	Missouri	1,400,000
Arkansas	1,000,000	N. Hampshire	300,000
California	1,000,000	New Jersey	300,000
Connecticut	300,000	New York	2,000,000
Delaware	100,000	North Carolina	1,000,000
Florida	1,000,000	Ohio	2,000,000
Georgia	1,000,000	Oregon	500,000
Illinois	2,000,000	Pennsylvania	1,500,000
Indiana	1,500,000	Rhode Island	100,000
Iowa	1,500,000	South Carolina	1,000,000
Kansas	1,000,000	Tennessee	1,000,000
Kentucky	1,000,000	Texas	3,000,000
Louisiana	1,000,000	Vermont	300,000
Maine	300,000	Virginia	1,000,000
Maryland	300,000	Wisconsin	1,500,000
Massachusetts	200,000	Nevada and Territories	1,000,000
Michigan	1,500,000		
Minnesota	1,000,000	Total	40,000,000
Mississippi	1,000,000		

FOREIGNERS.

Paper is manufactured from hop vines at Marseilles, France, and is said to be strong, flexible, white and soft, and much liked in that region.

When a commendable patriotism, which the Prussian occupation seems not to have dampened, the city of Strasbourg subscribed 18,000,000 francs to the French loan.

It is stated that most of the contributors to the Rappel are now in London, and are about to start a newspaper there under the auspices of M. Victor Hugo, with whom they are in communication. There are now fifty-six members of the Commune in the British metropolis.

The widow of General Clement Thomas has just died at the little town of Rollendorf. Her mind was upset by the murder of her husband, and she was so persuaded that his assassins were in pursuit of her that she changed her lodgings frequently, and sometimes twice in the same day.

Those who do not feel inclined to believe that the Paris insurrection was a formidable one have only to notice the number of arms taken: 408,691 guns; 1,007 field cannon, and 1,610 artillery wagons. The cannon on the fortifications, amounting to 1,100, are not counted in this statement.

The length of the Tichborne case is not unexampled. Some few hundred years ago there arose a dispute regarding a bearing in the coat of arms of the Burlidel family and the right of another great house to its adoption. On this trial Chandler gave evidence at intervals through two whole century and the latter part of the preceding and former part of the succeeding one."

The latest report circulated by London correspondents in reference to the Prince of Wales is that he is enamored of the Prussian military system; that he considers the condition of the army unsatisfactory, and were it not that he deems himself tongue-tied by his position he would gladly advocate much more sweeping changes than any which have yet been proposed.

The British Government gives Queen Victoria £385,000 a year; the Duchess of Cambridge, widow of the Queen's cousin, £8,000; the Princess Augusta, daughter of the same cousin, £2,000; the Duke of Cambridge, son of the same, £18,000; the Princess Teck, another daughter of the same, £5,000; the Princess Alice, £6,000; the Princess Louise, £6,000; the Princess Helena, £6,000; the Prince of Wales, £40,000; Prince Alfred, £15,000; total, £484,000, or nearly $2,500,000 a year.

A new weekly paper has appeared in Paris. It is called Le Salut. It is entirely devoted to the policy of the Chief of the Executive Power, and advocates leaving to time and experience the task of setting up naturally and without collision the dreaded question of the ultimate form of government in France. It violently attacks Bonapartism, and states that Imperial agents are carrying on in the departments a system of agitation with the object of rendering the financial measures of the Government unpopular. Le Salut vigorously opposes the system of free trade, and declares that the treaty of 1860 has been one of the most injurious of the acts of the Cæsarean regime.

On Saturday, a Prussian, and not the first one, appeared before one of our special tribunals (says a Paris Journal) claiming the benefit of the new law on rents. It appears that this barefaced reprobate made no attempt to disguise his nationality, but with a horrible German accent explained to the jury that he had been summoned to join the army of his country, and had thus been unable to derive any benefits from his lodgings in Paris. "And the five milliards?" shouted several voices in court. In vain the poor Prussian cried, that he had nothing to do with me. He was told him to go and ask his government for his share of the war indemnity, and the Uhlan left the court in the midst of a concert of hisses and groans.

Lord Brougham once said that reverence for loyalty was a prominent trait in British character. A recent number of the London Times illustrates this in its foreign telegrams. In discussing the Darnley case, the Times declares that His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh had arrived there; that from Munich told them that the King of Bavaria had returned to the Castle of Berg; that from Baden let them know that the Crown Prince of Germany had gone to Ems; that from the Hague noted the marriage of the Princess Hendrika to the Prince of Wied; that from Paris had a few words to say about the Orleans Princes; while that from New York chronicled the arrival of a German steamer and the price of gold and five-twenties.

A report on steam boiler legislation made to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at its meeting last year, by some of the ablest practical men of science in England, such as Sir William Fairbairn and Sir Joseph Whitworth, states that for every explosion due to the boiler-maker in neglecting the water supply, &c., six are due to the boiler-maker or boiler-owner from making or using bad boilers. This comparison expresses their conviction that explosions are not accidental, but that they are preventerious, but that they arise from the simplest causes, and may be prevented by the exercise of common knowledge and common care. Boilers, as a general thing, burst simply from weakness. Competent inspection is adequate to detect the weakness of the boiler in time to prevent explosion, whether that weakness arise from malconstruction or defective condition.

Baron James de Rothschild, during the Communist period in Paris, was one morning seated in his cabinet, when two fellows from the faubourgs, armed to the teeth, entered and asked to be shown in to citizen Rothschild. "Gentlemen," said he, "what do you want?" "Well, this is what we have got to say: You have millions of money, and the people want bread; so you must share, or if not"— "Share? Very well. How many are you in France?" "Perhaps thirty millions." "And how much money do you suppose I have?" "Say a hundred and fifty millions." "Well, then, among thirty millions that makes five francs a head. You are two. Here are ten francs for you, and now we are quits." The men were so confounded by the argument, and by the rapidity with which the whole incident occurred, that they took the money and departed.

Prince Bismarck is the hero of the following anecdote: "The value of a good cigar," said Bismarck, as he produced his cigar-case, "is best understood when it is the last you possess and there is no chance of getting another. At Konliggratz I had only one cigar left in my pocket, which I carefully guarded during the whole battle as a miser does his treasure. I did not feel justified in using it. I painted in glowing colors in my mind the happy hour when I should enjoy it after the victory. But I had miscalculated my chances." "And what was the cause of your mischances?" "A poor dragoon. He lay helpless, with both arms crushed, murmuring for something to refresh him. I felt in my pockets and found I had only gold, and that would be of no use to him. But, say—I had still my treasured cigar! I lighted this for him, and placed it between his teeth. You should have seen the poor fellow's grateful smile! I never enjoyed a cigar so much as that one I did not smoke."

THE HARRODSBURG FAIR.

Great Success—Splendid Show with the Premiums—Fashionable Hop, &c.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

Harrodsburg, Ky., Aug. 4, 1871.

The third annual agricultural and stock fair of Harrodsburg closed this evening, after a meeting of four days' duration, entirely satisfactory to the officers and stockholders, as well as to the thousands of visitors who witnessed the exhibition daily. The extreme warm weather was not objectionable enough to keep anybody away, and the crowd, which was very large on the first day, increased every day until this evening, when there was scarcely standing room to be found anywhere within or near the amphitheater. Every ring shown to-day was watched with intense interest, and the decisions of the judges, all of whom were selected on the ground, gave universal satisfaction. The premium list was liberal, and all over ten dollars were paid in currency, and the majority of the largest premiums were taken by Louisville stock, exhibited by Jenkins, Williams & Hall. Good did prevailed throughout the fair, we believe that not even a single case of "drunk and disorderly conduct" was reported to the officers. It is enough to say of the music, that it was made by Henry Saxton's celebrated cornet band, of Lexington, Kentucky. Amongst the notable persons present to-day were Mr. H. M. McCarty, one of the trustees of the Kentucky Library Company, who we hope will be well enough pleased with Harrodsburg to favor us with frequent visits; also Col. Thomas, of the Paris Citizen; Mr. Bence, of the Danville Advocate; and politicians of various degrees of prominence.

The all-absorbing topic amongst the young people to-day was the hop at Chenoweth Hall last night, which proved to be, as was anticipated, a brilliant success, for it could not have been anything else with such managers as the agreeable and popular Mr. C. D. Thompson, and that polite and accomplished favorite of the ladies, Mr. R. Turner or Lotham, and our handsome friend, Mr. Howard Bowman, of the Internal Revenue Department, at Lexington, at the head of the list.

The hall, which is capable of accommodating about twelve sets at one time, was tolerably well filled, but not enough to be crowded. At about ten o'clock, Saxton struck up one of his favorite quadrilles, and in an instant the dance had begun in earnest. Frankfort and Louisville were well represented, and in almost every set, and, though Louisville will bear off the palm in a contest for the most graceful dancer, yet Mercer will not yield to any county or city in the State when the question of beauty comes up.

Amongst a number of others whose names I could not learn, was that pretty little belle, Miss Sallie L., of Louisville, whose graceful dancing attracted the attention of most every one, and also Miss Mattie B., of Louisville, who looked dressed in white tarletan, sprinkled with gold, and over-skirt of scarlet silk, and the handsome Bowman, whom she is visiting here. The Misses James, of Frankfort; Miss Tibbets, of Lexington and Miss Kate R., of Danville, all elegantly and tastefully dressed and deserve far more praise and higher compliments than my supply of appropriate adjectives will allow. Miss Mary R., Miss Sallie D., and Miss Mary H., of Mercer, were conspicuous amongst the throng for their beauty, grace and will, and Mercer fully sustained her well-deserved reputation for being the home of some of the prettiest women of which Kentucky can boast. Miss Jean D., of Mercer, dressed in white and relieved trimmed with black velvet, looked "exquisitely superb," as her handsome friend from Lexington was pleased to observe, and deserved all the nice things he begged us to say about her; but we must not be partial, and being totally unable to approach anything like justice in attempting to give a description of the grandest hop that ever came off in Harrodsburg, we will leave the matter in the hands of others who were present and who are far better able to bestow the merit it deserves, and return to the fair.

Mr. Allen again has our thanks for furnishing us with the following complete list of awards for the third and fourth days:

THIRD DAY.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

Best jack, three years old and over—D. L. Wilson, Anderson county, premium.

Best jack, two years old and under three—W. W. Goddard, Mercer county, premium.

Best jack, one year old and under two—W. G. Broyles, Boyle county, premium.

Best jack, under one year—Grimalkin, Mercer county, premium.

Best jennet, three years old and over—W. L. Caldwell, Boyle county, premium.

Best jennet, two years old and under three—W. Caldwell, Boyle county, premium.

Best jennet, one year old and under two—A. B. Bonta, Mercer county, premium.

SWEEPSTAKES.

Best jack, any age—W. W. Goddard, Mercer county, premium.

Best jennet, any age—W. L. Caldwell, Boyle county, premium.

HORSES FOR SADDLE PURPOSES.

Best saddle stallion, four years old and over—Pat. Doland, Fayette county, premium.

Best saddle stallion, three years old and under four—Jacob Funk, Boyle county, premium.

Best saddle stallion, two years old and under three—Thos. Grundy, Washington county, premium.

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Best saddle mare, four years old and over—Jenkins, Williams & Hall, Louisville, premium.

Best saddle mare, three years old and under four—W. Brewer, Boyle county, premium.

Best saddle mare, two years old and under three—Levi Hubble, Lincoln county, premium.

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Delaware	25,

COURIER-JOURNAL

MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 7, '71.

To News Agents.

News dealers and others who wish extra copies of the COURIER-JOURNAL this week, with the election news, should send in their orders without delay.

Election Returns.

Officers of election will oblige us and serve the public by affording our messengers all facilities in procuring election returns to-day, and by sending the full vote to our office as soon as possible after the final closing of the polls.

Peace and Order.

The Chief of Police has taken the most ample measures to preserve the peace at the polls and elsewhere to-day. It is to be hoped that good sense will prevail, and that there will be no occasion for his interference. All citizens will bear in mind the importance of order and quiet. The negroes have unquestionably the right to vote, and, having come up and cast their ballots, they should, like all good citizens, go away to their work, and not hang around the voting places. Both parties have made arrangements to secure protection from fraudulent voting, and the committees which they have appointed are sufficient to guard their interests in this respect. There are no indications other than that the election will be peaceable, quiet and orderly. It is to the interest of all good Democrats to see that it is so.

Spurious Tickets.

The Democracy of the Third Legislative district, Fourth and Fifth wards, are warned against the spurious tickets gotten up in the interest of Mr. Kriegshaber, the Radical candidate for the Legislature. A State ticket is gotten up, with all of the names of the Democratic candidates upon it for State offices, but with his name upon the same ticket. Beware, Democrats, of the trick! See that the name of E. F. Waide, the Democratic nominee for the Legislature, is upon your ticket. The Democracy of these wards should turn out in full force and vote for Mr. Waide. Mr. W. has been confined to his bed by sickness for some time, in Colorado, and therefore has not been able to see his constituents. The Radicals are concentrating all their strength upon Kriegshaber to elect him over Waide. They know they have no chance in any other legislative district, and take advantage of Mr. Waide's absence to defeat him.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

THE EXTREME warm weather of yesterday induced thousands of persons to visit the various gardens surrounding the city.

A NUMBER of arrests were made last night for drunkenness. It seems that there is more of this sort of fun on Sunday than any other day.

MR. CHRIS. DUNN, in whose house it was stated in our columns Dennis McAuliff and Kate McCord were harbored, says he does not know the parties, though they were arrested in his neighborhood.

THAT singular scaffolding which is erected over Christ Church, on Second street, is surmounted by a mysterious looking object. If they wanted to they could hang a low church man higher than Haman.

THOMAS HICKS, a boy of fourteen, was brought to the Clay-street station last night on the charge of an assault with intent to kill one John Higgins. Tommy used a knife on Johnny, and otherwise so injured him that his condition is serious.

A WHITE man and a negro had a fight yesterday on the levee at Portland. A few blows were struck, when the negro, finding the sympathy of the bystanders expressed by such sentences as "Kill the d—d nigger," retreated as fast as his legs would carry him.

Capt. H. H. Blackstone, conductor on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, returned from Baltimore yesterday, where he has been with his family for the past two weeks visiting friends and relatives. Capt. B. will resume his duties as passanger conductor to-day.

THERE was an old negro woman yesterday complaining in loud lament of a "misery" in her stomach. If watermelons get any cheaper, a great many more will complain of the same melancholy sensation. It is sad to contemplate that one can die for the sin of eating a five-cent watermelon.

HON. J. HOP. PRICE, after casting his vote for the Democratic ticket to-day, will start for New York city on a trip of recreation. Judge P., after his arduous labors on the bench during the sultry weather of July, and in the foul atmosphere of the City Court, says he feels the need of a respite from his labors.

A MAN was brought in to the First-street station-house last night, and as the policeman was recording him as a German, without having asked him about his nativity, he exclaimed, with indignation, "By tam, how you knows I'm tcherman. I'm from der Swiss. Now, vot you say?" "O, it's all the same—in Dutch," replied the policeman.

IN yesterday's paper there was given an account of a stabbing affray on Fourth and Jefferson streets, in which a man by the name of Bulling received two stabs. Bulling stated at the time that he did not know who stabbed him, but the slate at the jail last night recorded the name of Michael Devine, who was arrested for the offense.

THE LECTURE of Rev. J. H. Heywood, on the subject of temperance, at the Pioneer graveyard, yesterday afternoon, was largely attended. The lecture was a very fine one, and was listened to with great attention from the beginning to the close. These open-air lectures are quite popular under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance during the hot season, and it is the intention of the Sons of Temperance to provide a lecture every Sunday when the weather is favorable.

SOME of the most prominent citizens have evinced such an interest in Spiritualism recently that they may be recorded as converts to the doctrine, especially as they attend that "church" almost exclusively. A rich old doctor of Second street, who manifests some interest in the powerful exhibitions of Mrs. Keigwin, has received the announcement from some person of the other world that he is about to fall into possession of $600,000. Knowing the public spirit and liberality of this gentleman, it can be supposed that much of this will be devoted to charitable objects.

If a preacher can commit a sin he does so this hot weather in preaching long sermons. What are the sensations of a poor mortal under those circumstances, when he finds his head unsteady and his lower jaw weak? It is about as much as he can do to keep one eye open, and applaud the points with a judicious wink. It is natural under such circumstances to feel miserable anyhow. One feels that he is wicked; and, as the feeling of oblivion creeps over him, the form of the minister seems to stretch out until it is as tall as the Cardiff giant, and the terror-stricken mortal writhes under the threats of eternal damnation, uttered and gesticulated by this immense hobgoblin.

THE first-street station-house was crowded last night, mainly by a number of colored ladies and gentlemen who stopped there for a while on their way back from church. As the night was warm, especially in their apartments, most of them preferred sleeping on the floor. Notwithstanding this device there was a constant clamor for water, much resembling the reverberating quack, qu-a-a-cks of respectable frogs on the banks of some fair mud-pond. Indeed, we doubt if Webster authorizes as many different pronunciations of water as a mob can raise. Water! Wasser! Wasser! ! ! ! And the sons of Ham looked through the impassable bars and begged of Abra-ham a drop to moisten their parching tongues.

BASE BALL.

Eagles, Jr., vs. Kents.

The Eagles, Jr., Base Ball Club, of this city, have accepted an invitation from the Kents, of New Albany, to play them a match game of base ball at the Good Templars' picnic to take place to-day at the New Albany fair grounds. The Juniors will have out a strong nine for the occasion, and a lively game may be expected. The Eagle, Jr., will start at 9 o'clock from Sixth street, between Chestnut and Broadway. Quite a number of Good Templars will go from this city, and the occasion gives promise of being a most enjoyable one.

Hit with a Rock.

On Saturday night last, as John Crothers, colored, was standing at the corner of Preston and Green streets, another inebriated colored individual came up to him with the evident determination to pick a quarrel. John, not being of a quarrelsome disposition, and having no wish to engage in a fight, said nothing. Finally the drunken man became so demonstrative as to force him to act on the defensive. He no sooner began to resist the attack of his antagonist than the latter grabbed up a piece of rock and hit him on the side of the face, making a frightful wound. John, being a steamboat man, was conveyed to the United States Marine Hospital. Yesterday his face was terribly swollen, and he suffered much pain from the effects of the wound. He did not know the party who struck him, and, as the fellow ran away immediately after, of course he could get no redress.

CITY CHARITIES.

First Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners.

The Hospital, Alms-House, Work and Pest-House and their Operation.

SOME INTERESTING SHOWINGS.

The report of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities has just made its appearance in printed form, and contains many facts of interest to those who make the progress of the city in its public institutions a matter of pride. The utmost candor is used in their reports by those in charge of the several institutions and departments. The board brings down its report to the first of January of the current year, having been appointed in the preceding April; and from several circumstances they have not been able to make many improvements, the necessity of which they have been constantly aware of. From their suggestions and the tenor of the report we may expect an encouraging account of the current year's labors in the next report. The hospital has been in course of completion and improvement, and has consequently presented an appearance less neat than usual. Mrs. Gary is commended, and certainly her report shows evidence of capacity and skill. The Commissioners suggest, in view of the latter part of section 94 of the charter, the passage of a general ordinance authorizing the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities to determine what visiting and consulting surgeons and physicians and what resident graduates are necessary, and to make all the rules appertaining to their appointment, control and government; that is, to transfer, until the Council may choose to recall them, all the powers reserved under that section to the Board. This, they suggest, will simplify the workings of different departments. The architect of the hospital proposes that a separate and more commodious building be erected for a wash-house, to which might be attached the dead-house. The modern improvements in a well arranged laundry would save much labor and expense. Last year, among the improvements were a new kitchen, two dining-rooms for convalescents, which caused much time and labor to be saved, nine additional wards, containing two hundred and fifty beds; of these, two are wards of fifteen beds each for private or pay patients, this being a new feature in the Hospital. The rate of accommodation is but little more than half that for a private room, while everything is furnished as in the most select private quarters, food, attendance and medicine being carefully provided.

The internal arrangements are now so convenient that, with all the additions, a smaller force of employes and attendants is required than before. The house is well furnished, the bedsteads being provided either with a spring frame or spring mattress, while the bed-clothing is entirely new in all the wards. In addition, there was provided last year, for the first time, a stock of underclothing, wrappers, slippers, &c., for the patients, which, in adding to comfort, promote health. The ventilation of the house is excellent, the steam heating apparatus working well, and enabling the temperature of each apartment to be regulated at pleasure, without delay or labor. It was found necessary to expend some eight or ten hundred dollars from the hospital expense fund, in addition to the appropriation of $7,000, in order to furnish the reception-rooms, &c. A larger and better arranged lecture-room for the students of the medical school has been provided. Mrs. Gary says: "As before intimated, the enlargement of the building, in affording more extended accommodations, has required an increase in the working force, by which the regular expenses were necessarily augmented, although the total expenditure during the year fall below that of 1869; and while it is a fact that everything was provided that was necessary for the comfort, convenience and well-being of the patients and attendants, the low rate of the average daily cost per head—only 54 1-10 cents—will indicate that neither waste nor extravagance was permitted." She calls attention to the withdrawal of the United States marine patients, to explain the reduction of the revenue to that extent. These patients, now treated at the U. S. Hospital, were inmates of the City Hospital until October, 1869, for whom the Government the last year paid $8,137 47. The tables appended to Mrs. Gary's report present a complete account of everything that could be put in that form.

From table No. 1 we see that the total of the regular expenses was $28,687 39, the items being, drugs, $3,902; wine and liquors, $1,367 50; malt liquors, $605 09; groceries and produce, $6,267 45½; beer, $2,218 93; butcher, $3,617; vegetables, $1,178 05; salaries, $4,786 04; sundries, $1,214 65.

From table No. 2 we see that the extra expenditures amounted to $5,661 78. In detail, instruments, $62 56; dry goods, $321 69; queensware, $70 87; upholstery, $138 30; repairs, $89 99; stationery, $198 41; printing, $104 61; hardware, $681 53; gas, $1,059 50; oil, $5; banquet, $686 20; plumbing, $208 97; blacksmith, $25; sewing machine, $70; leeches, $8 40; coffins, $60; work and pest-houses, for graves, $67; baskets, $6; harness, $4 50; water, $32 76; coal, $1,600. By the recapitulation we have—

Amount of Table No. 1	$28,687 39
Amount of Table No. 2	5,661 78
Gross expenses during the year	$34,119 11
Receipts from pay patients, Table No. 3	$553 35
Receipts from medical schools, for clinical lectures	860 00
Cost of Dispensary patients	347 42— 1,690 77
Making net expenses of Hospital for year	$32,428 34

Whole number of days of officers, nurses, cooks, patients, &c., in Hospital for the year 1870, 74,360.

Making the average cost per head, per diem, 43 36-100 cents.

Seventeen hundred and forty-five dispensary patients were attended to at a cost of $347 42. The most of such cases occurred in the first four months of the year.

During the year 761 patients were accommodated, of whom 531 were Americans and 440 foreigners. There were 20,500 prescriptions compounded, which, including liquors, amounted in value to $6,795 37. The average cost of each house patient for medicines, &c., $6 85 1-10; average cost of each dispensary patient, 14 14-100 cents. The variety of cases treated was very great.

THE ALMS HOUSE.

Mr. Scott Newman, the Superintendent of the Alms House, reports that he has been enabled to reduce the per diem expenses to twenty-six and a half cents. The crops raised on the grounds will keep them supplied until the next season, when, from the highly improved condition of the garden, the returns will be greater. Some bedsteads have been arranged, which will be a valuable acquisition. The proposed removal of the Alms House is highly approved, as at no time are we without labor sufficient to till one hundred acres. During the year there were 184 inmates, the total expenses amounting to $17,821 38, making an average cost, including the officers and family, of 36½ cents. Dr. Walling, in his report, says: "The class of patients met with here is peculiar, being either old and decrepit, worthy objects of a city's charity; women burdened with the care of one or more children; or men who, by reason of infirmity, are incapable of further assisting themselves, and during the past year the number of patients has been greatly increased, from the accommodation provided for colored people. This latter class has naturally increased our mortality, the mortality with the negroes being out of proportion to the whites." He further refers to the crowded condition of the house.

"This exists contrary to all laws of hygiene, and exists to such an extent that we find in many of the apartments of the dimensions of ordinary family rooms as many as ten or twelve persons crowded, often suffering with several diseases—one may be moaning with the acute pain of pleurisy or rheumatism; while another may require the utmost quiet, being the victim of some troublesome nervous affection. The result of this is obvious. I feel it my duty to remonstrate against receiving those patients from the other charity institutions of the city—principally the city hospital—who are said to be suffering with incurable diseases, among the most prominent of which are pulmonary consumption and cancerous affections. My reason for this remonstrance is, that although these affections, existing as they did in many of the cases that we suffered last year, are incurable, still believing that the physician's mission is not only to cure diseases, but to prolong life and palliate suffering, and knowing that these extreme cases require as much attention at his hands as any others, I fail to see a reason why they should be sent from an institution where a physician is in constant attendance to one that receives only occasional visits from one. I most respectfully ask your attention to this matter."

THE WORK AND PEST-HOUSE.

The main facts in regard to these are contained in the tables given by Mr. Bowles, the superintendent. The nature of the diseases is shown in the first two tables. The expenses for the two houses were: For the work-house, $16,896 45; pest-house, $138 16; total, $18,944 61; receipts of work-house, $15,598 89; of pest-house, $735 50; total, $16,341 19; leaving a deficit of $1,909 42. The comparative table shows that the expenses for several years past have been, for the work-house in 1867, $21,146 39; pest-house, $1,373 65; for both, $22,520 04. In 1868—for work-house, $19,527 55; for pest-house, $376 40; for both, $19,406 96. In 1869—for work-house, $19,326 35; for pest-house, $2,082 26; for both, $21,396 61. In 1870—for work-house, $16,896 45; for pest-house, $1,348 16; for both, $18,944 61.

Dr. J. Wood Crawford, in his report on the pest-house, says: "I should, perhaps, call your attention to the fact that there are no accommodations in this prison for the sick, save the ordinary sleeping cells. At that period of the year when bowel affections, malarial fevers, &c., &c., are prevalent, these cells can be compared only to bake-ovens. Add to this a pent-up, vitiated atmosphere, that must be breathed over and over again, and we can readily conceive some of the disadvantages, if not casualties, of the demoralized unfortunates who must weary through a tedious if not doubtful recovery. At that period of the year when thoracic affections, rheumatism, neuralgia, &c., &c., are prevalent, these cells may be compared diametrically the reverse. In order to let in light and air, the cold, rain, and snow must be admitted also, agents of invaluable benefit under proper management and control, but applied indiscriminately, as is of necessity the case sometimes with us, is to be seriously regretted as an innovation upon the medical theories of the day. This want of suitable convenience for the sick has been partially overcome in the female division, the Supervisor having provided sufficient room to meet the ordinary emergencies of this department; and it is to be regretted that there is no possible space in the male division that could be similarly appropriated. It remains for me to call your attention to the pest-house. We have had few cases at this institution this year, the last admission being on the 11th of May. The Health Officer, Dr. Manly, it seems, has succeeded so effectually in vaccinating the masses that we may safely promise ourselves a long respite from scenes witnessed here during 1870. I feel it my duty to call your attention to the bedding belonging to this institution, especially the mattresses. They have been in use for a long while, were originally made, of an inferior article of shuck, and very uneven and hard, often the source of troublesome bed-sores, which require a greater length of time to cure than the original disease. I would respectfully suggest that these beds be worked over and capped with cotton, and that the pillows undergo a similar process."

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY GIFT CONCERT

Once For All.

A Card.

COURIER-JOURNAL COMPANY,
BUSINESS DEPARTMENT,
LOUISVILLE, Aug. 5th, 1871.

The publication of my name as one of the officers of the Public Library of Louisville has involved me in a correspondence I neither anticipated nor desired, or have time to attend to. I am piled with queries of every imaginable kind, but the following may be taken as a fair sample of a score or more letters received:

DECA, N. Y., August 2, 1871.

W. N. Haldeman, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—An advertisement for a "Grand Gift Concert," to be given at Louisville, October 31st, for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, has appeared in various papers in this State, and your name is mentioned as one of the trustees, and also as vice-president.

Be kind enough to inform me if your name appears in the advertisement with your consent and approval.

My object in writing you is to learn whether the thing is legitimate or a swindle.

Very truly yours, W. S. P.

CHELSEA, MASS., August 1, 1871.

DEAR SIR—Will you be kind enough to inform me if the gift concert in aid of the public library of Louisville is all right or not. I and a party of friends will take one hundred tickets if so, and if we find out it is fairly conducted. By informing me you will confer a great favor.

Yours very respectfully, A. H. E.

Thus far I have replied to all the letters received, but I find the correspondence demands so much of the time necessary to other duties that I am compelled to make this card suffice as an answer to all letters. Letters by the hundreds have been received, and by the thousands will be received. To that end I will endeavor to make it sufficiently full and explicit to cover all possible points.

1. The "Grand Gift Concert" is a legitimate enterprise, authorized by special act of the Kentucky Legislature, the object being to raise funds to establish a free library in this city.

2. The high character and position of the distinguished gentlemen who have consented to superintend the drawing are a sufficient guarantee that it will be fairly conducted. Were I not thoroughly satisfied of the perfect integrity of the entire affair, the use of my name could not have been obtained. All the proceeds of sales of tickets is deposited in the Citizens' Bank, whence it will be disbursed to holders of prizes by the cashier of that institution.

3. In order to make the scheme a perfect success the Library Fund made a contract with Charles R. Peters, Esq., the gentleman who brought to such a brilliant conclusion the great Mercantile Library Gift Concert at San Francisco last year. Mr. Peters is a gentleman of large means and responsibility, and, according to his contract, pays all the expenses of the enterprise. For that purpose he brought with him here $32,500 toward paying such expenses, which sum he deposited in the Citizens' Bank.

4. Pam convinced the gift concert will be a perfect success, and will result in establishing and building munificently a library, of which Louisville will be proud. The sale of tickets in July amounted to 14,364—a much larger number than had been anticipated.

5. *The drawing will take place at the time appointed! There will be no postponement!* I have had an interview with Mr. Peters, and he authorizes me to make this announcement now and in the most positive and unqualified terms. Should any tickets remain unsold October 31st, they will be destroyed and the gifts diminished *pro rata*. Thus, if only 50,000 of the 100,000 tickets are sold, the capital prize will be only $50,000, instead of $100,000. Indications are, however, that every ticket will be sold weeks before the drawing will take place, and, as in the San Francisco concert, will even command a high premium.

I would suggest to those friends who request me to forward them tickets the propriety of also enclosing eighteen cents, as a fee for registering letters, as the tickets are only to the holder.

W. N. HALDEMAN.

PERSONAL.

The following were among those registered at the United States Hotel last night: H. L. Jennings, Hartford, Conn.; J. P. Hannah, Albany, N. Y.; A. K. McMurray, Newport, Ky.; W. L. Hull, Indiana; E. S. Terrill, Franklin, Ind.; E. S. Whipps, Cincinnati, O.; C. L. Jackson, Chicago; F. G. Edwards, Philadelphia; Miss Fannie Blymire, Philadelphia; Wm. Ewing and wife, Nashville.

George Murphey and M. Mabry, Mississippi; Wood Moorman, W. D. Harrison, W. D. Hill, Geo. Morrow, Major J. P. Stanley, J. P. Brooks and S. Saunders, Paducah, Ky.; J. C. Martin, Charlestown, Indiana; Joseph S. Barlow, Esq., Tompkinsville; N. K. Grosse, New Orleans; A. K. Murray, Covington, Ky.; E. E. Corrigan, Cincinnati, Ohio; Edward Exom, Hartsville, Tenn.; E. R. Davidson, Springfield, Ky.; Capt. S. Beatty, steamer Shannon, and Capt. Frank Beck, Cincinnati, Ohio; Major E. S. Graham, Texas; R. H. Mcorman, Esq., J. M. Kennedy, Esq., and Col. Al. Graham, Meade county, Ky., were registered at the National Hotel last night.

The following persons were registered at the Willard Hotel yesterday: H. S. Franklin and wife, St. Louis; No. 1, Dudley, Winchester, Ky.; H. A. Holmes, Kentucky; J. H. Leath, Kentucky; R. A. Thornton, Lexington, Ky.; A. Vanmeter, Clark county, Ky.; E. M. Munch, Frankfort, Ky.; W. H. Bryce, South Carolina; J. M. Scott, C. P. Troy and family and J. E. Pollock and family, Cincinnati, Ohio; G. L. Cummins, N. A. and Sister, Canada; Dan Sloan and wife, Mrs. S. A. Maverick, Miss M. B. Maverick and Albert Maverick, San Antonio, Texas; Miss S. Rosencrans and Miss F. Rosencrans, Elgin, Ills.; C. Tillson, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. J. Craycraft, Kentucky; J. O. Donnell, L. and N. railroad; Mrs. K. Cleveland, Montgomery, Alabama; John C. Herndon, Kentucky; H. L. Smith and wife, Chicago, Ills.; R. Manning, Kentucky; J. P. Walker, Kentucky; Dr. Lettega as may hereafter be received. To that end I will endeavor to make it sufficiently full and explicit to cover all possible points.

THE WIFE MURDERER.

Dr. Groose Arrested Last Night on the Far End of the Great Bridge.

Dr. Groose, who is accused of having murdered his wife, on Seventh street, a few days ago, was caught last night at the Indiana end of the Ohio bridge, brought to this city and lodged in jail. The details of the arrest are given on board, etc.

Dr. Groose wrote to a former friend of his in this city, dating his letter from Jeffersonville, and requesting the aforesaid friend to collect some money for him, and then meet him last evening at the end of the bridge on the Indiana side. The gentleman to whom the letter was addressed at once placed it in possession of Detective Bligh, who proceeded to make arrangements for the capture of Groose. The Jeffersonville police were notified of the contents of the letter and cautioned to be on the look-out. Last night they caught their man and turned him over to the police of the city, who confined him safely in jail.

In reply to a question by a reporter of the COURIER-JOURNAL as to what he had to say in reference to the charge against him, Dr. Groose, in broken English, protested his entire innocence. He accounted for his running away and absence by saying that when his wife died he felt so bad that he did not know what he was doing; that he was so much troubled he wanted to die, and roamed about without knowing what he was doing. He said that he had slept in the woods, and during the four days of his wandering had had only five cents worth of crackers and some water. He speaks English very poorly, and, there being no interpreter present, it was with difficulty he could make himself understood. He told the reporter that he intended coming over the river to Louisville last evening, and would have done so had he not been arrested, but when questioned as to why he had written a letter to his friend to meet him with money he had nothing to say and did not seem to comprehend the question put to him.

The brother-in-law of Mrs. Groose arrived in the city on Friday, and has taken charge of the children, of which there are two, quite young.

Wild Indians.

Considerable interest was excited yesterday afternoon by the arrival in the city of a band of Indians—eight men and two squaws. They are of the Quoks tribe, now located in the northern part of the Indian Territory, immediately south of Kansas. On their arrival over the great bridge (a structure which rendered them mute with astonishment), they proceeded to the Nashville depot, en route to Richmond, Ky., where they join the Great Western Star Exhibition Company, at present performing there. The Indians are under an engagement with the proprietor of that troupe to perform for him until the fall, at $20 per month each, and all expenses paid.

A CYPRIAN'S LIFE.

The First Woeful Step and the Ultimate Fall.

GLITTER AND GALL.

There is at present living in a *bagnio* in this city a young woman still retaining the traces of her former beauty, but showing upon her face the ravages of a bad spent life. This young lady is now about twenty-three years of age, and has completely abandoned herself to the life of shame upon which she entered nearly five years ago. She was born and raised in an interior town of Pennsylvania, her father being a prosperous merchant, with a sufficient income to provide his family with all the comforts, if not all of the luxuries, of the world. He had five children, two sons and three daughters.

His house was a kind of rendezvous for all the respectable young people of the town, who delighted to assemble there, never failing to pass away pleasantly the evenings in the enjoyment of hilarious company, with the music, both vocal and instrumental, in which the two daughters were highly accomplished. The girls were twins, and, at the time of which we write, seventeen years of age. Jennie was the decided favorite of the young men of the village, while with the young ladies Agnes' company was most sought after. Jennie was truly a beautiful girl, rather above the medium hight, with a womanly development beyond her years, graceful in her every movement, of a very lively disposition, and with a face the complexion and contour of which would delight the eye of an artist. She was unanimously voted the belle of the town, and, therefore, her company was much sought after by the young beaux. Her twin sister, Agnes, was as different in disposition as in appearance. She was not near as large as Jennie, while her face wore a sad, pale look, that, though angelic in its expression, marked her as the victim of that foul disease, consumption. Agnes devoted her life to going about doing good, visiting the poor and the sick, attending church and prayer-meetings, and so living as if "it were not all of life to live, nor all of death to die." Jennie on the contrary delighted in nothing so much as dress, attending balls, visiting places of amusement in the company of young gentlemen, and getting up flirtations with strangers.

In the winter of 1866, there came to the town as visitors, she lived a traveling theatrical company, and they were placarded to remain one week. Among the troupe, and one of the leading actors, was a young man named Thomas Walton. Walton was what the girls would call a handsome fellow. His was of medium stature, black curly hair, with black mustache, pearly white teeth, and an eye that fairly sparkled with mischief. Walton dressed in the height of fashion, sported a diamond pin, gold watch and chain, while his fingers were covered with rings. At the hotel where he was stopping, Walton, in a few days after his arrival, had managed to become quite familiar and friendly with Jennie. The landlord had also a daughter, a young lady of eighteen, who was a friend and companion of Jennie Brown. One day Walton and the landlord's son were sitting in front of the hotel looking at the promenaders, when Jennie Brown passed by and went in at the ladies' entrance of the hotel. Walton ejaculated to his companion, "By Jove! what a beautiful girl!" and many other extravagant and enthusiastic expressions, showing that Cupid with his little arrow had struck him in the region of the heart. The landlord's son, amused at Walton's extravagant praises of the beauty of Jennie Brown, volunteered to take him into the parlor and introduce him. This was joyfully accepted by Walton, and soon he had gone through the formalities of an introduction. Jennie was pressed to sing and play, which she bashfully complied with. Walton, who was a good vocalist, possessing a voice of great compass and power, soon joined Jennie in singing, and ere long the two were as familiar as old friends. When finally Walton and his companion took their departure from the room, Jennie was almost as enthusiastic in praise of Walton as he had been of her but a short time before. On the following day Jennie called at the hotel again, and Walton, who, no doubt, had been looking for her, followed her to the parlor, this time without the company of his new-made friend. Jennie greeted him warmly, and in such a way as to leave no doubt of the heartiness of his welcome. Before separating, Walton asked Jennie for the pleasure of her company to the theater that evening. She consented before taking time to consider the consequences; that is, what her parents would say to her for thus taking up with a stranger, and he belonging to the theatrical profession. She informed none of her family, however, and in the evening walked to the house of her friend, where she met Walton and went with him to the theater. From this on throughout the week Walton and Jennie were together every day at the house of her friend, and promenading the streets in the afternoon. This coming to the ears of her parents, they remonstrated with her for such unladylike conduct, and demanded that she should discard her new lover. The only answer she made was a flood of tears, and the ejaculation, "O, I love him fondly," uttered in a heart-broken tone that brought tears to the eyes of her parents.

The troupe to which Walton was attached was to leave on Monday. On Sunday evening Walton succeeded in inducing Jennie to take a ride with him. It was quite late when she returned to her home. The next morning Jennie was missing, and all inquiries on the part of her relatives failed to elicit any information as to her whereabouts. Although her mother had suspected that she had absconded with Walton, nothing definite was heard of her for over a week, when she wrote home detailing the particulars of her escapade, stating that she was married to Walton, and asking the forgiveness of her parents. Walton proved to be a heartless libertine, and before three months abandoned Jennie, leaving her uncared for and without any money in the city of New York. Writing to her parents of her destitute condition, a brother went to the city and took her home. She remained at home about six weeks, during which time she scarcely ever left the house. One day she received a letter from New York, and announced her intention of going there. Nothing could deter her from her purpose. Go she would, and go she did, in spite of the earnest protestations of her relatives. She remained in New York over two years, occasionally writing a letter home, but never saying anything as to how she was living. During these two years her mother, first, and then her father, died. Her father being very well off at the time of his death, Jennie's portion of the estate amounted to near $10,000. A guardian was appointed, to whom she wrote from time to time for money. Small sums only were sent her. Nearly, four years from the time of her elopement, she, then being twenty-one years of age, returned, and demanded what was due from the estate. She received but a few hundred and money again departed for New York city. Nothing ever could be learned of her further than that she was leading the life of a cyprian. Shortly after receiving her patrimony, she again took up with Walton, and lived with him in gorgeous style at a fashionable hotel, but they again separated before three months had expired. Jennie visited Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati and other places, staying a short time in each place, and spending her money lavishly. She was inordinately fond of dress, and she gratified her whim in this particular until her money was all gone. She also took to drinking, and was intoxicated a greater portion of her time. Her descent was gradual but sure. Last February she came from Cincinnati to this city, and is at present an inmate of a low brothel on Lafayette street. She has completely resigned herself to a life of shame, and the only thing about which she manifests the least emotion or feeling of regret is when the names of her relations or friends are mentioned. She does not wish them to know where or what she is. She seems recklessly indifferent of life, and the community may at any time be shocked by the announcement of her suicide.

The history of Jennie Brown, a plain, unvarnished statement as told here, is the history of thousands of young women who, like her, have abandoned home and friends, perhaps through the seductive influence of some heartless libertine, to enter upon a life of degradation and shame. Jennie Brown was once the shining light of a happy household, the pride of the town in which she lived, admired by all for her great personal attractions, fine attainments and excellent qualities. She made the first step in the forbidden path, and her career has ever since been downward, until now she can sink no lower in the social infamy of a cyprian's life.

PIANOS.

PIANOS.
J. BAUER. E. ROSEN
HINZEN & ROSEIN,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Market street, n. e. cor. Sixth and Seventh
LOUISVILLE, KY.
An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will exchange for new, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase. au6 dtf

FRUIT JARS.

FRUIT JARS.
We are manufacturing the Mason, Gem (glass-top), Spencer, Wire-lip-top, and cork-top Fruit JARS, JELLY, JUG, JELLY-GLASS AND CORK MANUFACTURERS.
Glass Manufacturers.
Warerooms Second and Washington sts., Louisville, Ky.
jy17 eod3m

FLORAL BAZAR.

New and Beautiful Plants.

BOUQUETS, Wreaths, Crosses, Anchors, etc., etc., of the finest fresh flowers, always ready on hand or made to order. Plant and Seed store No. 1 Weisiger Block, Fourth street, Greenhouse and Flower Grounds No. 472 Third street. Established 1860. NANZ & NEUNER,
jy7 deod3m Louisville, Ky.

CITY FEATURES.

A Sure Investment.

Property has increased two hundred per cent. in the last two years in the vicinity of the property to be sold Wednesday, August 9, at auction, by S. S. Meddis.

Ladies,

examine the new goods of all kinds, at the Universal Exposition, to-day. This is the grand opening of fall goods.

☞ Do not subject your family to the ills of a heated and crowded city. Get a nice home in the suburbs, within a few minutes' ride of your business. The residences and building lots to be sold at auction on Fourth and Oak streets are the most desirable yet offered. Remember August 9th at 4 o'clock. S. S. Meddis, auctioneer.

Truth.

The powers of Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup for children are as positive as the sunlight from heaven, and gentle and soothing as an angel's whisper.

Milton Gold.

Great attraction at the Milton Gold Store today.

☞ Money saved is money made. Do not pay rent when such opportunities are offered to secure a beautiful home on good terms and at your own price. Remember the sale, Fourth and Oak streets, Wednesday, August 9th, at 4 o'clock. S. S. Meddis, Auctioneer.

The First in the Field.

The Universal Exposition. All kinds of new goods to-day.

☞ It has the best future of any property in the city; the improvements are the most substantial and ornamental to be found. Do not fail to attend Wednesday, August 9th, at 4 o'clock. S. S. Meddis, auctioneer.

Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure.

Breaking the chill is not curing the disease. The cause must be remedied. Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup is the only known remedy that makes a permanent cure, effectually removing the cause of the disease.

☞ The most attractive sale of the season. Do not fail to attend. Observe the improvements all around the residences and building lots to be sold August 9, by S. S. Meddis.

☞ Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the only one that is pure. Physicians of the highest standing in the profession say that the Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil has never been equaled, and that it is the only one that can be relied upon as being pure. Many physicians have decided it superior to any other Cod Liver Oil in the market. Patients who have once taken it can take no other.

☞ The surroundings are all that could be wished, convenient to the Park and all portions of the city by street railroad, August 9th, at 4 o'clock. S. S. MEDDIS, Auctioneer.

Testimony of L. O. Shenault, a Prominent Merchant of Baldwin, Miss.

LOUISVILLE HOTEL, Oct., 1870.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH—Dear Sir: I arrived here on the 28th September, from Baldwin, Miss., quite feeble, having had continued chills for five consecutive months. During that period I made use of several remedies, but with only temporary effect. On the 26th ult. one bottle of your valuable Chill Tonic has relieved me entirely. I am now a sound, healthy man, and take great pleasure in recommending your valuable Tonic to the afflicted.

Truly your friend,
L. O. SHENAULT.

☞ They are models of convenience, the beautiful residences at auction Aug. 9th, by S. S. Meddis.

AMUSEMENTS.

ORPHEUS.
Floral Park Concert.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 9.
☞ Admission, 50 cents. Tickets to be had at D. P. Fields', Will S. Hays', Clapp's or Henry Knoefel's. au5 dtd

Masonic Temple.
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, August 10 and 11,
Tony Pastor and his entire troupe, from Tony Pastor's Opera House, New York. Positively two nights only. The first traveling party in six years of the only original and inimitable Tony Pastor, who will most positively appear at each and every entertainment in his own original songs, the world-wide fame of which has made his name a household word throughout the Union and has a reputation great as the "mouths of wisest censure." He will appear with his matchless troupe. Secure your full list of which see bills. His magnificent full brass band and splendid orchestra, in the most novel and attractive entertainment ever offered to the public. Admission 75 cents; gallery 50 cents; reserved seats without extra charge, at W. S. Hays' music store.
N. D. ROBERTS, Business Manager.
au5 dtd

FLORAL PARK
OPEN DAILY till 11 p. m. Promenade Concerts every Tuesday and Thursday at 8 p. m. Matinee every Saturday. Music from 3 to 8 p. m. jy11 dlm

SUMMER RESORTS.

CRAB ORCHARD SPRINGS.
Health, Pleasure, and Comfort.
NOW OPEN FOR VISITORS.
FIVE hours' ride from Louisville, on the Lebanon branch of the L. & N. R. R. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Hotel charges reasonable. For information address
jy21 dtf ISAAC SHELBY, Jr., Proprietor.

PAROQUET SPRINGS.
THIS justly celebrated property having been purchased by a Louisville company, has been improved and refurnished until it is not excelled to any watering place in the country.
A large two-story hotel, containing capacious dining and the largest and most elegant ball-rooms in the State, with large and well-ventilated sleeping apartments, sufficient to accommodate five hundred guests, with upper and lower porches extending around the entire building, to be opened for the reception of guests on the 15th of July.
The grounds, containing over one hundred acres, amply shaded with beautiful forest trees, which are neatly trimmed, form a charming rustic plateau, which no other resort in the country can claim.
The medical properties of this water are unsurpassed, the sulphur well being one of the largest and strongest on the continent.
Salt river, near these springs, furnishes ready facilities for aquatic sports, the fishing being equal to any in the State. Elegant new boats are furnished for the use of guests.
The best roads offer every inducement for driving and riding. Billiards, ten-pins, croquet, and all other innocent amusements will be furnished. One of the best brass and string bands will be in attendance during the season.
Paroquet Springs are situated eighteen miles from Louisville, on the main stem of L. & N. R., and is the most accessible resort in the State. It is the only place where the pleasure of a summer resort can be had without interfering with business, as the merchant, mechanic and clerk can leave the hot, dusty city in the evening, and return refreshed to the city in the morning.
jy29 dlm L. H. FITZHUGH, Sup't.

Mammoth Cave and Glasgow Junction.
THE PROCTER HOUSE, at Glasgow Junction (late the "Old Bell Tavern"), has been refurnished and fitted up in good style. The grounds cover six acres, with shade trees and beautiful lawns, where guests will be made as comfortable as any place in the country. The proprietor tenders his thanks to the traveling community for former favors, and solicits their patronage for the future, with assurances that they shall have no cause to complain. Glasgow Junction is three miles the nearest station to Mammoth Cave than any other on the L. & N. R. R., and the best road to Mammoth Cave. GEO. M. PROCTER,
jy29 dlm Proprietor.

Glas